The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER TERMINOLOGY.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount; whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Loss by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

gm071
P67cs
v.9-10

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.—NO. 9. WEEKLY EDITION. JANUARY 6, 1872.

HARRISBURG.

Partial Organization of the Legislature.

New Election to be Ordered in the Fourth Senatorial District.

Republican Officers Elected in the House.

HON. R. W. MACKEY RENOMINATED.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 2, 1872.

SENATE.

Returns of Election of New Senators.

The Senate was called to order at three o'clock by Speaker Broadhead. Secretary Jordon presented the returns of the election of eleven new Senators, and the Speaker ordered them read. When Mr. Connell's return was reached, Senator Allen instantly presented a report of the Philadelphia Board of Health, showing that Mr. Connell was dead. No apparent attention was paid to this paper, and the reading continued. When the last name was reached, Speaker Broadhead said satisfactory evidence of the death of Senator Connell having been regeived, a writ of election to fill the vacancy will be issued this day. The roll was called, after which Mr. Nagle, Democrat, instantly moved to adjourn until to-morrow. Adjourned.

While this action of the afternoon appears to be a formal organization of the Senate, it should be remembered that the adjournment took place before any of the new eleven Senators had been sworn or affirmed. Under the Democratic precedents, Speaker Broadhead leaves the chair at this point, and when the election of a new Speaker commences to-morrow the vote will be 16 to 16.

The Senate Offices.

The Republican Senators have agreed in caucus upon Mr. Hammersly, of Philadelphia, for chief clerk, and upon Carson, of Philadelphia; Thomas Cochran, of Lancester, and J. R. McAffee, of Westmoreland, for assistants. The minor offices are not yet all filled.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at noon. Two sub-certificates were presented from Warren county, one favoring Luther Green and one Wm. H. Shortt. They were referred, on motion of Mr. McJunkin, to a committee consisting of McJunkin and McConnell.

Election of Officers.

An election was then held for officers. Mr. Elliott was chosen Speaker, the Democrats voting for Woolever, Mr. Selfridge for Chief Clerk, against T. S. Leisenring, Democrat, and Smull and Morrison for assistants. The west also received the following officers: Messenger, C. W. Ray, of Mercer; Assistant Messenger, Joseph Lueller, of Venango; Doorkeeper of the Rotunda, M. Dagus, of Washington; Pasters and Folders P. H. Jones, of Allegheny; J. F. Stevens, of Crawford; A. H. Baker, of Indiana; Transcribers, Isaac Moorehead, of Erie, R. V. Thompson, of Lawrence, A. R. McCouthy, of Hundington, C. M. Sanner, of Somerset; Postmaster, William Coates, Allegheny; Assistant Postmaster, A. J. Marks, Jefferson; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, R. H. Triffin, of Allegheny.

A call was offered by Mr. McJunkin [illegible] upon daily sessions.

New Commissioners.

Mr. Woolever moved a resolution instructing the Speaker to appoint a new committees on Congressional Apportionments and Constitutional Reform. Agreed to.

Thanks.

Mr. White also offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Lee, the retiring clerk. Adjourned.

Following is the address of Speaker Elliott, of the House, on taking his seat:

I thank you cordially and heartily for the honor which an election to the place confers, and am truly gratified to know that this mark of your confidence has been given freely and unaccompanied by any unpleasant struggles for the place, which leave and bitterness behind them in the breast. We enter upon the new year and upon the arduous duties under the prevalence of a kindly spirit toward each other, which, I trust, will grow with the session and increase the pleasure of our labors. I shall earnestly try to discharge my duties faithfully and satisfactorily, and trust that when we are through with our work, we may be able to return to our constituents satisfied with having deserved their confidence, and with having maintained not only our regard for each other, but our own self-respect.

The House designated Mr. Woolever to administer the oath to the Speaker.

Contest Between Republican and Democratic Senators.

The [illegible] of the Senate and [illegible] were made that the Democratic and Republican Senators might come to some agreement by each appointing a committee to confer on the situation. This finally resulted in the Republicans naming Messrs. Rutan, White and Warfel, and the Democrats naming Messrs. Buckalew, Randall and Nagle. The joint committees held a meeting this afternoon, and talked over the different methods of arriving at some settlement. The Republicans refused to make any division of the offices. No conclusion was reached, but there is a reason to believe that a compromise may possibly be effected by allowing the Democrats to amend the Philadelphia Registry law so as to chose their own election officers. It is very probable the Republicans will concede this. A further conference on the subject will be held to-morrow morning.

Three Assistant Clerkships in the Senate.

The contest for the Assistant Clerkship of the Senate has been settled by the nomination of three persons, viz: John M. Carson, editor of the Philadelphia *Post;* Thomas Cochran, an attorney of Lancaster, and J. R. McAfee, editor of the Greensburg *Tribune.* These three will be elected when the Senate effects a permanent organization.

R. W. Mackey Renominated.

The Republican members of the Senate and House met in caucus this evening, to nominate a State Treasurer. After some remarks highly complimentary to the present incumbent, R. W. Mackey, he was nominated without any opposing candidate. The election takes place on January 10th. There are members of the House, viz: Cooper, of Delaware, Rogers, of Erie, and Morford, of Mercer, did not go into the caucus.

The Warren County Contest.

The Committee to determine who has *prima facie* right to the seat from Warren county, held a meeting this evening, and heard Hon. Lewis Hall in advocacy of the claims of Mr. Shortt. The Committee, of which Mr. McJunken is chairman, will meet again to-morrow.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, December 30.—The revolution is advancing into the State of Tamaulipas. Gen. Quiroga's insurgent forces appeared before Myer this morning in considerable numbers, when Gen. Cortes, nas's troops, who have occupied the place, fell back on Camargo, where Tomas Canale, who has supposed to be in command, will entrench and fight. The occupation of the Myer by the rebels gives them a port of entry on the Rio Grande through supplies.

MATAMORAS, December 30.—The revolutionists under Quiroga entered Myer this morning. Considerable of arms have fallen back to Camargo without resisting. The town of Tulo has pronounced for the revolutionists. The Federal Government closed all communication to the Government of Tamaulipas between Tampico and San Luis. Canale has been nominated Governor of the State of Tamaulipas. He is now organizing the volunteer guard to defend the State.

A SPANISH OUTRAGE.

Practical Enslavement of the Chinese in Cuba.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The *World's* correspondent, writing from Havana on the 23d, says: Valmaseda, Captain General of Cuba, has just decreed the practical enslavement of the whole Chinese population of the Island of Cuba, numbering some 35,000 souls. The decree orders the 10,000 or 15,000 free Chinese immediately to enroll themselves under the indentage of government for eight years' labor, the government workshops, receiving for their labor only four dollars per month, and during which the Chinese now working under contracts shall be understood on the expiration of their terms, or be sent to jail.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Havana writes under date of the 25th as follows: The slavery charges upon which Dr. Howard was arrested are through the following circumstances: 'It appears that Howard, on landing at Nuevitas, met a Spanish gentleman named Bunyon, who dabbled in amateur photographing, two unmounted cases of views which had been in his possession for some time, and had his own name (Howard's) engraved on their heads. He sent Bunyon on his way rejoicing in the confidence of the Government at the time to be appointed an officer of the Treasury in Tunas. Upon the breaking out of the insurrection, however, he left Tunas and returned to Cienfuegos, from which port he joined the insurrectionists, supplied with him the two medicine chests he had purchased of Howard. He shortly before the end of last year an insurgent camp was surprised by some Spanish forces, and the medicine chests and Howard's effects captured. Of course the arrest of Howard was the immediate consequence, and he was sent to the two Cavadas, Adalfo and Tedenos, and of the General Rascon, formerly United States Consular Agent at Cienfuegos, his guilt, in the eyes of the Spaniards, was a foregone conclusion. The doctor produced evidence which, in any other part of the civilized world, would have successfully rebutted all that need against him, proving that all part of the drugs and medicine boxes to Bunyon, but the sentence found against him by his unjust judges is eight years on the chain gang and confiscation of property. The proceedings and sentence have yet to receive the approval of the Captain General, and it is hoped that the efforts to be made in his behalf by the United States government will prove successful in having the case reconsidered.

The Havana students still continue in the chain gang, their sufferings and privations are intense. It is rumored that they are soon to be pardoned, or at least to have the rigors of their sentence relaxed, but nothing as authentic has yet been received. They are making strong efforts to soften the obdurate obstinacy of the Captain General in their behalf, and it is confidently asserted that they will soon succeed. A document which has been presented to the United States, as signed at Puerto Principe by the principal bankers and others of the insurrection who have surrendered or consented treasures to the Spanish government, has been profusely circulated by the authorities, and much considerable capital endeavored to be made of it. Your correspondent is credibly informed that the signatures to this document, numbering over three thousand, were in a majority of the cases fraudulently obtained, it being represented to them that it was a petition to the King to obtain the release of their embargoed property.

Arrest of Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE, January 2.—Brigham Young was arrested this morniag at his residence in this city by the United States Marshal, charged with murder. The application for release on bail will be heard at 2 P. M. by Judge McKeon.

Young, in custody of the United States Marshal, accompanied by Messrs. Dailey, Dastell, Wells, H. B. Clawson and other high church dignitaries, appeared before Judge McKeon this afternoon, under indictment of murder. The court room was crowded. Much anxiety was envinced on the part of the Mormons, lest the latter create any disorder or disrespect to the Court. Hon. C. H. Hempstead, counsel for Young, appeared for the prisoner, and United States Attorney Bates for the prosecution. Mr. Hempstead moved that prisoner be committed to bail, on the ground that he was an old man, seventy-one years of age, in feeble health, had come in from a distance to meet this and all other charges, and his physician certified that imprisonment would imperil his life. Mr. Bates offered no opposition to bail, but argued it bail be taken it be fixed at $500,000.

Judge McKean said: The Government of the United States has no jail in this city for holding prisoners arrested on a process issued from a United States Court. The Marshal was compelled to exercise the discretion which the law vests on him. Sometimes prisoners were kept at Camp Douglas, but the commander of that post was not obliged to receive them. The prisoner was the reputed owner of several houses in the city, and he believed the control of the Marshal some suitable building, or portion of a building, in which to be detained, it will be for the Marshal to decide whether to accept it. It is the option of the prisoner to make such offer. In any event the Marshal will look to it that every comfort of the prisoner be provided for, remembering that he is an old man. I decline to admit the defendant on bail.

On leaving the court Brigham tendered the Marshal his residence in Seventh ward for arrest, which was accepted, and Brigham is now a prisoner in his own house. Brigham seemed perfectly unconcerned.

MURDER IN WEST VIRGINIA

A Young Man Shot Without Provocation at Freeman's Landing—Threats to Lynch the Murderer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., January 2, 1872.

The *News* of this evening contains an account of a terrible tragedy which occurred at Freeman's Landing, W. Va., nine miles above this place, yesterday morning. The victim was a young man named Oliver Southerland, [illegible] o'clock he went to a boat moored at the [illegible] and occupied [illegible] man named Miller as a [illegible] and daguerrean gallery. Miller was busy at the time taking photographs. Hearing Southerland up he called to him to kick the door open, and the moment he entered Miller sprang at him with a revolver and fired; he shot took effect in Southerland's de, passing through the lung and lodging ear the spine. He cannot live. Miller as captured in the mountains, about a mile om the scene of the tragedy, yesterday ernoon. In his flight he dropped his re- lver. He made a desperate resistance, owever, and on the way to Fairview, the un was thrown repeatedly but unsuccessfully to make his escape. No motive for the shooting is known. Southerland has good character in the community. Miller's reputation is bad. Threats of lynching were made in Hancock county. There is the most sympathy for Southerland, who has a wife and a support of a widowed mother.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1872.

The Holiday.

The usual official calls were made to-day, in spite of the unpleasant weather, which lasted till about the middle of the afternoon. The calling was in great measure confined to such as were obliged to make the rounds. Very few tables were supplied with liquors. All public business was entirely suspended.

Catholic Temperance Unions.

A call has been issued for a National Convention, to be held at Baltimore, of delegates from State Catholic Total Abstinence Unions, for the purpose of founding a National Union. There are now six States Unions fully formed; three others are now forming, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Minnesota, and the friends of the cause in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and California are making efforts to introduce the system of State Unions in these States. The Convention is called to assemble in Baltimore on Thursday, 22d of February, when the following propositions will be submitted: First, to promote the establishment of State Unions in States where none exist: second, to aid pastors or communities in organizing Catholic Total Abstinence Societies wherever desired; third, to secure an interchange of transfers between societies in all parts of the country. The call states that all societies and unions that may be organized prior to the time of meeting, will be entitled to representation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1872.

Foreign Affairs.

There is considerable feeling manifested over the bill referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, providing for disfranchising American citizens in foreign countries who own slave property. It is claimed that this bill is aimed directly at the large American claims pending before the Spanish American Commission now in session here, before which claims for damages growing out of the Cuban insurrection are now being preferred to a large amount, and the bill, if it becomes a law, would destroy more than two-thirds such claims. Upon learning the tenor of the bill, General Banks, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, stated that he would use his influence to defeat it, as it was prepared in the interest either of the Spanish Minister or other Spanish representatives here. It will never be reported from Committee unless called for, and then will undoubtedly be voted down on its merits.

Creswell Opposed to Civil Service Reform.

Postmaster General Creswell openly announces himself against the system of civil service reform, and which went into effect yesterday. He says that he believes in the old-fashioned doctrines.

WASHINGTON, January 2.

THE RUSSIAN LEGATION.

The State Department has information that Gen Gorlorf, recently in temporary charge of the Russian Legation here, has by order of his government transferred that trust to Valerien Shirkoff, Secretary of Legation.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.

The query has been made concerning the operation of the civil service reform, if, when three persons are recommended to the appointing power and one is selected, the remaining two must come in as new applicants and be again examined. The commission hold that one or both of the two rejected, in any case, can again presented for selection for appointment, whenever their original examination will rate as one of three at the head of the list of any subsequent examination.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for December.

Reduction During Month, $4,412,956.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Following is an abstract of the public debt statement for the month of December, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day:

Debt bearing interest in coin—principal	$1,353,856,700
Interest	43,789,257
Debt bearing interest in lawful money—principal	56,703,000
Interest	329,460
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—principal	1,739,937
Interest	290,313
Debt bearing no interest	434,410,378
Unclaimed interest	13,784
Total debt	$2,386,710,016
Interest	44,424,715
Total	2,431,134,731
Cash in Treasury—coin	11,472,826
Currency	15,861,493
Total	127,294,320
Debt less cash in treasury, January 1, 1872	2,243,838,411
December 1st, 1871	2,248,251,367
Decrease of debt during the past month	4,412,956
Decrease of debt since March 1st, 1871	76,870,435
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	204,754,413
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: principal outstanding	64,618,832
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,564
Interest paid by the United States	12,692,475
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c	3,334,234
Balance of interest paid by the United States	9,358,210
Statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department, which have been cancelled and destroyed: principal of bonds	247,085,450
Amount paid in currency	277,494,579
Currency value, interest accrued on bonds bought for	20,848
Net cost in currency	277,463,629
Net cost estimated in gold	232,088,132

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1872.

Cash Interest.

There is considerable feeling manifested over the bill referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, providing for disfranchising American citizens in foreign countries who own slave property. It is claimed that this bill is aimed directly at the large American claims pending before the Spanish American Commission now in session here, before which claims for damages growing out of the Cuban insurrection are now being preferred to a large amount, and the bill, if it becomes a law, would destroy more than two-thirds such claims. Upon learning the tenor of the bill, General Banks, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, stated that he would use his influence to defeat it, as it was prepared in the interest either of the Spanish Minister or other Spanish representatives here. It will never be reported from Committee unless called for, and then will undoubtedly be voted down on its merits.

Creswell Opposed to Civil Service Reform.

Postmaster General Creswell openly announces himself against the system of civil service reform, and which went into effect yesterday. He says that he believes in the old-fashioned doctrines.

WASHINGTON, January 2.

THE RUSSIAN LEGATION.

The State Department has information that Gen Gorlorf, recently in temporary charge of the Russian Legation here, has by order of his government transferred that trust to Valerien Shirkoff, Secretary of Legation.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.

The query has been made concerning the operation of the civil service reform, if, when three persons are recommended to the appointing power and one is selected, the remaining two must come in as new applicants and be again examined. The commission hold that one or both of the two rejected, in any case, can again presented for selection for appointment, whenever their original examination will rate as one of three at the head of the list of any subsequent examination.

A DOUBLE MURDER AND A SUICIDE IN LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 2.—A horrible tragedy occurred at a house of ill-fame kept by Lottie Morton, on Main street, about four o'clock this morning. A Captain Newland and Lottie, who are highly connected, were visiting the house, when a dispute arose between Newland and Lottie, when the former pulled a pistol and shot her in the head, Latham stepped between the two about the time to prevent further shooting, when a second shot took effect in his abdomen, and he has been lying at the point of death all day. Newland then left and after arriving at his room shot himself. The ball did not prove fatal on the spot, but at 10 o'clock this morning he had been given up. It is thought the neither of the men can survive.

ALEXIS AT CHICAGO.

Eloquent Reception Speech by Mayor Medill.

CHICAGO, December 30.—The Grand Duke Alexis and his party reached this city this evening a 8:40 on Michigan Central Railroad. The time fixed for his arrival was seven o'clock, but the train was delayed over two hours near Jackson by the obstruction of the track by a demolished freight train. A committee consisting of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Hon. J. Young Scammon, Ex-Mayor Rice, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Hon. N. B. Judd, Alderman McAvery and others proceeded to Calumet station, where they awaited the arrival of the special party. The committee on the arrival of the train at Calumet were taken up on board and introductions and congratulations followed. On reaching Park Place the party disembarked and were conveyed in carriages to the Tremont, where a more formal reception took place in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The Grand Duke was introduced to Mayor Medill, and that gentleman then delivered the following cordial and happy welcome:

Grand Duke—It gives me great pleasure to extend to your Imperial Highness, in the name and in behalf of the people of Chicago, a cordial and hearty welcome, and assure you that we have no power to offer. We regret that they cannot be commensurate with our feelings and desires. We shall, therefore, to overlook any deficiencies of the entertainment, and accept the will for the deed. We have not had time to get up a display of fireworks by a blast of fame. The story of the fearful misfortune that overtook our city some two years ago will have heard. It is too sad and terrible to repeat, but the visible evidences are spread out around you for the energy and unconquerable will be shown your Imperial Highness before your departure. Chicago has risen from the ashes of the old capital of your country sixty years ago, and must exhibit to your eyes many of the scenes and appearances observed by your grandfather that tremendous conflagration. In the plight your Imperial Highness will find us, but as we are now, and you is an undiscouraged, resolute, enterprising people, toiling among the ruins of their homes and property and bodily battling with the elements to rebuild their habitations and places of business. Had your visit been made to this house we could have received you in a style not only befitting your rank and station, but in consonance with the high esteem in which we hold the Czar, your father, who befriended this nation in the hour of its greatest peril, and secured the timely intervention of other European powers, from whom we had a right to expect better things. The gratitude of the Republic of America can never be due to the Emperor of Russia for the firm friendship evinced at that crisis of our country's history. But your Imperial father has other claims upon the good will of Americans. His great act of emancipation, whereby over seventeen millions of serfs were to the rank of freemen, challenges our admiration and applause in the strongest terms. Comparison with an Alexander the Great, but Russia has produced a greater Alexander. The one was great only in striking down peoples, while the other exhibits his greatness in raising them up. As the sire, so the father, as well as for your own manliness of character, the people of Chicago have a right to claim you as friendship. They will endeavor to make your stay with them as pleasant and agreeable as circumstances will permit, and after you have seen Chicago in her desolation and affliction, we should be pleased to obtain your promise to see her in her second and national centennial jubilee, four years hence, to witness the transformation which the intervening years will have wrought in that brief period. Every trace of the late disaster will then be effaced; the streets will be lined with palaces, the docks with magnificent palaces of commerce and exchange; her institutions of science and art will be more beautiful than before; the shops of industry and the dwellings of her citizens will be vastly multiplied, and altogether she will fill her place among nations and throne her busy streets in greater splendor than ever. The ashes of the past will be scarcely singed and scorched, but her vitality is untouched. She still wields the fairness sceptre as the queen of the lakes, the metropolis of the great west, the focus of railroads, the nation's store house for breadstuffs, the great primary city for lumber, iron and merchandise. Once more I welcome you to Chicago and tender you the freedom of the city.

To this address the Grand Duke replied in well chosen and cordial terms. A brief reception then followed, and soon after the Grand Duke and his party retired. To-morrow he remains in Chicago until Tuesday afternoon. On Monday, in company with General Sheridan, he will make New Year's calls, and on Tuesday will leave for Omaha, where one of the most elegant put on any road, and was under the charge of the veteran conductor, Sargent. The parlor car used is known as the Adirondack.

Strange Freaks of a Small-Pox Patient.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, January 2, 1872.

This morning a small-pox patient, while delirious from the effects of the fever, performed some strange feats. Getting away from his wife, he demolished a window and went roaming through the streets in a nude state. After wandering around about an hour, he became chilled and came to his senses, and went into the furnace casting house, and remarked it was quite cool. He was secured, clothed and taken home.

Wonderful Educational Impulse in Japan.

[From the Yokohama correspondent of the Springfield Republican.]

The minister of education is attempting a thorough remodeling of Yeddo College, as it is sometimes called, dismissing all the native teachers, and reducing the number of pupils from about 1,100 to, say 600 in all, who are to be admitted, or readmitted on examination as to their attainments and capacity to learn. Hereafter only foreign instructors are to be employed in the school, and eventually they are to put professors of the several branches of science will be admitted. The intention is to graduate pupils to enter the fashion of a European university, as fast as the advancement of the students will admit of it. Hev. G. F. Verbeck is still at the head of the college, and was introduced as such to his majesty at the palace last Friday. His appointment as instructor in foreign languages and science grows daily in extent and intensity, and schools for this purpose are springing up in various parts of the Empire, Japan. There are nine of these sanctioned and supported by the government already. The most promising fact deserves to be mentioned in this connection. I refer to the awakening desire on the part of the people for female education. The first female education. A Vermont lady has a girl's school in this city, which was opened on the first of September last, exclusively for girls, and it numbers seventy-nine pupils. The government has announced at this port has offered to build a school-house for the purpose of furnishing a school for the people of all classes, and Mrs. Pruyn has been appointed to take charge of the school. I am informed that a Buddhist temple at Kanagawa, on the opposite side of the bay, has been temporarily taken for the purpose. This is also to be a school for English studies. The government school at this place has about seventy-five pupils in it, and a new building is soon to be erected for its accommodation, constructed after an American plan. The pupils in this school are from all parts of the country.

One View of the Presidential Question.

From the New York Standard.

We had all along nourished the hope that the controversy in the Republican party was purely personal, selfish and foolish combination, and would end by the renomination of President Grant, with Mr. Greeley as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. But this is now [illegible] The Democratic party will go into the alliance with the Democracy upon the basis of the Cincinnati platform, and no longer [illegible] no longer profitable to embody him in any Presidential calculations. It would be an interesting contest with Grant pushed on one side and Greeley on the other. It certainly would be a more even fight than any other candidate would be likely to make. We do not see the probability of Mr. Greeley's election—still it is possible. In the first place, we do not think the Democrats would give their [illegible] support to a single measure that they [illegible] would expect, nor do we think that he would take from Republicans a large [illegible] percentage of votes as might at the first blush be apprehended. It would be a desperate adventure in any event, and if Mr. Greeley is in earnest he seriously contemplate a new declarture of this kind he should begin it by retiring from the editorial management of the *Tribune.* Whatever shape his own canvass may take we presume that the *Tribune* will do all that it can to elect a Republican President, and would be an odd phenomenon in our politics to have Mr. Greeley running as a Democratic candidate, supported by the *World,* and General Grant as a Republican candidate, supported by the *Tribune.* This is the age of strange events, and more surprising things have happened!

A Rival to Liverpool.

A number of heavy British capitalists have undertaken the task of building up a port in North Lancashire as a rival to Liverpool. The place is called Barrow-in-Furness, and is the port of the Furness Railway, at the bottom of Morecambe Bay. The projectors, it is said, have already determined to start a new line of steamers to the United States and Canada. At present the place is not suitable for a great commercial port, as it has [illegible] harbor accommodation, yet requires graving docks and many other works indispensable to the order and safety of a great steamship line. But that these will shortly be provided on the grandest scale, and not a little doubted by those who are acquainted with what has already been done there.

THE San Francisco *News Letter* has told us how it will be at the next Presidential election. Here is what it says:

George W. Julian, of Indiana, will be the next Presidential candidate of the United States Greeley will be defeated if nominated by the Republican party. The labor movement, now so prominent throughout the world, is in the United States of America taking a political direction. If the conservative element fails to defeat the nomination of General Grant, and a wide split occurs among the Republicans, Julian is elected, because he has the labor leagues, the democratic party and a large minority of the Republican party. His success is demonstrable as a mathematical proposition. This programme would carry California by 25,000 majority.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS AND WHO MAKE THEM.

Times as They Were and Are.

New Features of Social Life in the Metropolis.

Cloth Cloaks and Costumes.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

All the world, fashionable and otherwise, has been preparing for the first of January receptions, and for those festivities which from remote periods have ushered in the New Year.

The lights have gone out from the Christmas trees, but the Christmas greens still hold their place, and crown the honors which are heaped upon the young head of the year to come.

What it is to bring to us we know not, but with ever fresh faith we garland our future and hope for the best, until the worst arrives.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

It is a fashion among that class of dismal people who are always heralding cholera and yellow fever—who make an epidemic out of a single case of chicken-pox and revel in newspaper accounts of sanitary crimes and misdemeanors—to say that the observance of New Year's day is dying out and that its social gaities are characterized by a laxity and indigance which is disgusting in the eyes of all decent people. Never was slander greater or more unmerited. The custom of New Year's calls seems to become more general year by year, and is now extending from the metropolis all over the country. The abundant but somewhat rude hospitality which formerly distinguished it, has given place to a delicacy and refinement very much more in keeping with its object and purpose, and which effectually excludes the unfriendly criticism upon real courtesy, which were not unfrequent when every family presented a table loaded with everything eatable, and particularly everything drinkable, that could be found.

The universality of the custom is in no way more clearly exhibited than in the preparations which are made for it. Weeks before hand shops and shop windows present the appearance of a huge bakery, confectioner's and fruit dealers show. Christmas and Christmas trees are important incidents; but the great occasions of getting rid of all the pies, pies and frosted and fruited cakes, the mottoes, the pyramids, the lady apples, the crystal bon bon boxes and the white grapes are based upon "New Years," and that these expectations are well founded is evident in the unlimited stock of every class to serve the general thrift growing out of the mutually helpful activity of all. The contrast between this period and those others when our tariff arrangements were such as to clog home industry, and open our markets to the foreign trader, finally swept away this mutually beneficial interaction of all the members of society is most perfect when the interchange of service which forms societary circulation completes itself within our own limits, and does not pass in the circuit stretched into distant and perhaps hostile countries, which retain for their own gain much of the strength, and whose contact so necessarily may at any time cause them to check or break the flow, thus threatening the life of the whole body.

Since much outcry is made over the theory that import duties upon foreign goods are onerous taxes upon home consumers, we here show that directly the reverse is the case. Under the [illegible] tariff, which [illegible] the [illegible] of 1861, and that only by abundant home production could the country be supplied with home manufactures, the [illegible] of the country were conformed themselves, stability to the fitting and necessary.

No sweeping reduction in tariff rates should be made, no matter how much, nor should any special reduction be made without the clearest proof of its expedi ncy.

We ask you particularly to observe that in submitting to you this expression of our settled judgment, we do not speak to you as a handful of employers, urging our own interests, but as employers, not merely as employers but as officers of the Industrial League, and with power to express the wishes and the needs and desires of the multitudes of self-respecting and industrious men whose labors, when employed, give value to the capital which is now [illegible] to you this expression of our settled judgment, we do not speak to you as a handful of employers aiming for personal emolument. Our position, not merely as employers but as officers of the Industrial League, and with power to express the wishes and the needs and desires of the multitudes of self-respecting and industrious men whose labors, when properly directed are the mainspring of the nation's material welfare. On their behalf we have the right to speak, and in their name, as well as in the name of their employers, whose real interests are identical and harmonious with those of the whole country, we address to you this memorial, not doubting that you will receive it in the same candid and conservative spirit in which it is offered.

MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Chairman of Representative Council representing Transportation.

FREDERICK FRALEY,
Chairman of Representative Council representing Steel and Iron Makers, Etc.

JAS. JAMES PARK, JR.,
Chairman of Representative Council representing Steel and Iron Makers.

J. G. FELL,
Chairman of Representative Council representing Coal.

CHARLES LENNIG,
Chairman of Representative Council representing Chemicals, Paints and Drugs.

WM. KELLY STOKES,
Chairman of Representative Council representing Iron Workers.

R. GARSED,
Chairman of Representative Council representing Textiles.

WM. ADAMSON,
Chairman of Representative Council representing Leather, Fine, &c.

SAMUEL RICHARDS,
Chairman of Representative Council representing Glass.

JOSEPH WHARTON,
Chairman of Representative Council representing Metals.

HENRY C. LEE,
Chairman of Representative Council representing Books.

E. R. COPE,
Chairman of Representative Council representing Paper.

JOHN MOSES,
Chairman of Representative Council representing Pottery and China-ware.

WM. R. STEWART.

GENERAL BUTLER may very possibly lead the fashion of the village of Gloucester by the gills, but it is certain that he does not speak for New England. A considerable portion of the press of that section condemns in the strongest terms the course he has seen fit to pursue, and the people, in every clauses of the Treaty of Washington, and points out that the tendency of his whole action is to prevent the speedy settlement of the only question which now remains to be settled between England. The Portland *Press* pertinently inquires: "If we would it profit his Gloucester fishermen to be cut off entirely from their business by a war? How much would it profit the country, even if it succeeded in the conflict, to have other billions added to its debt and other hundreds of thousands to its rolls of honor?" A war undertaken in defense of the rights of humanity, or of a vital national principle, is desirable; but it is not likely that the people of this country will plunge into hostilities for the sake of gratifying any man's spleen. We have suffered enough from the outgrowths of our own bloody strife without courting any contest with which there is no necessity. We have no desire to impugn the General's patriotism, or to detract from his reputation or ability; but he is only one out of about two millions who, after all, are likely that the masses understand what is their interest and their duty fully as well as he can tell them.

FROM late advices from Japan, it seems that, through the efforts of Minister De Long, American influence is now paramount there, and our correspondent first makes public the fact that Mr. De Long is to head the embassy about to be sent to the United States and Europe. Mr. Burlingame headed a similar embassy from China a few years ago. Mr. De Long, ever since he has been minister to Japan, has been trying to get our government to take some action by which the attention was to come from Japan, it appears, and the salary of his new position, $30,000 a year and expenses paid, of course, must be eminently satisfactory.

ARMARI MABI, the Japanese Minister to the United States, is making arrangements to receive the embassy, who will probably, remain in the United States from one to two months. Mr. Mari speaks English fluently, having been educated in England. He has urged upon the Japanese Government to interdict a further teaching of Chinese, which is the written language of Japan, and substitute English, so that their whole nation would eventually use the English language, and entirely abandon their present language. He thinks their taking our language, manners and customs is inevitable, and is only a question of a very short time.

GEN. ASHLEY desires to be considered a candidate in a certain sense for the Ohio United States Senatorship. He is willing to submit himself to the Legislature, and to abide by a caucus nomination. He is not requires graving docks and many other works indispensable to the order and safety of a great steamship line. But that these will shortly be provided on the grandest scale, and not a little doubted by those who are acquainted with what has already been done there.

THE San Francisco *News Letter* has told us how it will be at the next Presidential election. Here is what it says:

George W. Julian, of Indiana, will be the next Presidential candidate of the United States Greeley will be defeated if nominated by the Republican party. The labor movement, now so prominent throughout the world, is in the United States of America taking a political direction. If the conservative element fails to defeat the nomination of General Grant, and a wide split occurs among the Republicans, Julian is elected, because he has the labor leagues, the democratic party and a large minority of the Republican party. His success is demonstrable as a mathematical proposition. This programme would carry California by 25,000 majority.

Wonderful Educational Impulse in Japan.

[From the Yokohama correspondent of the Springfield Republican.]

The minister of education is attempting a thorough remodeling of Yeddo College, as it is sometimes called, dismissing all the native teachers, and reducing the number of pupils from about 1,100 to, say 600 in all, who are to be admitted, or readmitted on examination as to their attainments and capacity to learn. Hereafter only foreign instructors are to be employed in the school, and eventually they are to put professors of the several branches of science will be admitted. The intention is to graduate pupils to enter after the fashion of a European university, as fast as the advancement of the students will admit of it. Hev. G. F. Verbeck is still at the head of the college, and was introduced as such to his majesty at the palace last Friday. His appointment as instructor in foreign languages and science grows daily in extent and intensity, and schools for this purpose are springing up in various parts of the Empire, Japan. There are nine of these sanctioned and supported by the government already. The most promising fact deserves to be mentioned in this connection. I refer to the awakening desire on the part of the people for female education. The first female education. A Vermont lady has a girl's school in this city, which was opened on the first of September last, exclusively for girls, and it numbers seventy-nine pupils. The government has announced at this port has offered to build a school-house for the purpose of furnishing a school for the people of all classes, and Mrs. Pruyn has been appointed to take charge of the school. I am informed that a Buddhist temple at Kanagawa, on the opposite side of the bay, has been temporarily taken for the purpose. This is also to be a school for English studies. The government school at this place has about seventy-five pupils in it, and a new building is soon to be erected for its accommodation, constructed after an American plan. The pupils in this school are from all parts of the country.

One View of the Presidential Question.

From the New York Standard.

We had all along nourished the hope that the controversy in the Republican party was purely personal, selfish and foolish combination, and would end by the renomination of President Grant, with Mr. Greeley as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. But this is now [illegible] The Democratic party will go into the alliance with the Democracy upon the basis of the Cincinnati platform, and no longer [illegible] no longer profitable to embody him in any Presidential calculations. It would be an interesting contest with Grant pushed on one side and Greeley on the other. It certainly would be a more even fight than any other candidate would be likely to make. We do not see the probability of Mr. Greeley's election—still it is possible. In the first place, we do not think the Democrats would give their [illegible] support to a single measure that they [illegible] would expect, nor do we think that he would take from Republicans a large [illegible] percentage of votes as might at the first blush be apprehended. It would be a desperate adventure in any event, and if Mr. Greeley is in earnest he seriously contemplate a new declarture of this kind he should begin it by retiring from the editorial management of the *Tribune.* Whatever shape his own canvass may take we presume that the *Tribune* will do all that it can to elect a Republican President, and would be an odd phenomenon in our politics to have Mr. Greeley running as a Democratic candidate, supported by the *World,* and General Grant as a Republican candidate, supported by the *Tribune.* This is the age of strange events, and more surprising things have happened!

A Rival to Liverpool.

A number of heavy British capitalists have undertaken the task of building up a port in North Lancashire as a rival to Liverpool. The place is called Barrow-in-Furness, and is the port of the Furness Railway, at the bottom of Morecambe Bay. The projectors, it is said, have already determined to start a new line of steamers to the United States and Canada. At present the place is not suitable for a great commercial port, as it has [illegible] harbor acc

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

MESSAGE

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN W. GEARY,

To the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, January 3, 1872.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: You have, for a season, separated yourselves from private business and personal interests, and come from different sections of the State clothed with the powers of more than three and a half millions of free, intelligent and independent people, to serve them in your representative capacity; and to determine upon public affairs, in such manner, it is hoped, as may deserve the blessings of God and the gratitude of men. It is becoming, therefore, to advance to these duties with minds untainted with party acrimony, unswayed by selfish or interested motives, and with fervent aspirations of praise and gratitude to the Great Preserver of nations, states and individuals, and to mingle our humble and devout supplications for His guidance and approbation in the accomplishment of the task assigned.

I am not insensible to the magnitude and importance of the subjects before you, nor of the responsibilities imposed; and approach them with diffidence and misgivings, conscious that some of them require more extended research than time and space could be allotted to the executive department.

In compliance with the duty prescribed by the Constitution, I transmit, for your information and that of the people, a statement of the condition of the finances, schools, military and other affairs of interest, with recommendations of such measures as are deemed of sufficient importance to be presented for your consideration.

FINANCES.

After a thorough examination of the reports from the accounting departments, the following statement is submitted:

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1870	$1,302,942 82
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1871	6,480,234 05
Extraordinary receipts from the United States Government, on account of Pennsylvania war claims, applied to the payment of the State debt	708,710 67
Total in Treasury during year ending November 30, 1871	$8,500,888 44

Disbursements.

Ordinary expenses paid during year ending November 30, 1871	$3,018,319 25
Loans, &c., redeemed	2,220,324 59
Interest on loans	1,785,035 91
Total disbursements	$7,024,079 85
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1871	$1,476,808 58

Public Debt.

The public debt on Nov. 30, 1870, was	$31,111,661 90
Which amount paid by Sinking Fund Commissioners during the year ending Nov. 30, 1871	$2,113,228 63
Amount paid by State Treasurer during same time	18,361 54
	2,131,590 17
Total public debt, November 30, 1871	$28,980,071 73

The following statement shows the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, November 30, 1871:

Funded debt, viz:		
Amount of six-per-cent. loans	$2,503,695 16	
Amount payable in 1872 and 1877, interest 6 per cent	3,736,550 00	
Amount payable in 1872 and 1877, interest 5 per cent	92,350 00	
Amount payable in 1877 and 1882, interest 6 per cent	7,990,550 00	
Amount payable in 1877, interest 5 per cent	3,399,700 00	
Amount payable in 1878, interest 5 per cent	220,000 00	
Amount payable in 1879, interest 6 per cent	400,000 00	
Amount payable in 1882 and 1892, interest 6 per cent	9,271,850 00	
Amount payable in 1892, interest 5 per cent	1,119,950 00	
Amount payable in 1892, interest 4½ per cent	112,000 00	
Total funded debt	$28,866,145 16	
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$96,347 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 59	
Interest certificates unclassified	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67	
	$113,926 57	
Public debt, Nov. 30, 1871, as before stated	$28,980,071 73	
The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report several items in favor of the State, viz:		
Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, secured by lien on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, will be Thirty-five bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, each of $1,000, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Northern Central Railway Company, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable $100,000 annually, beginning January, 1875, with 5 per cent. interest from January 1, 1872	3,500,000 00	
Amount of assets	$9,400,000 00	
Amount of public debt	$28,980,071 73	
Deduct amount of assets	9,400,000 00	
Cash balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1871	1,476,808 59	
		10,876,808 59
Balance of public debt unprovided for		$18,103,263 14

In obedience to the sixty-seventh section of the appropriation bill, approved May 15, 1871, the Governor has issued for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity, for war claims presented under former acts, certificates of loan to the amount of two hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents, which sum bears interest at six per cent. payable semi-annually at the State Treasury.

The books of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show the total indebtedness of the Commonwealth, on the first of January, 1861, was thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents. Since then, and up to November 30, 1871, the sum of eight million seven hundred and twenty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and four cents has been paid. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1871, is one million one hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and ninety dollars and seventeen cents. The average reduction during the last five years is one million seven hundred and fourty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

It will be observed in the table exhibiting the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, the amount of loans now overdue is $2,502,695 16. This sum can, with ordinary economy, rapidly as the holders will present it to the Commissioners of the Sinking fund. The bonds payable in 1872, and described in the table, amount to $3,736,550, and also be paid within the five years prior to their maturity, at an average of $747,310 per annum.

For many years the general appropriation bills have been withheld from the Governor until about the time of adjournment, when he must either sign them without proper investigation, suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year, or call you back to your duties as Legislature. It is earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, considered and passed at an early period during the session, to enable the Executive to give it that thorough examination which its importance demands.

War Claims.

In my message of January seventh, 1868, I informed the Legislature that the whole balance in favor of the general Government for Pennsylvania's quota of direct tax levied in the several States for war purposes, and for which I had requested $2,000,000 amounting in all to nearly two millions of dollars, had been settled in full on the allowance of certificates for extraordinary expenses incurred by the State during the war. In consequence of the lapse of time, and the remaining since the commencement, the want of sufficient vouchers and explanations, and the difficulty of collecting evidence to direct them being dead, by whom they should be made, render their settlement difficult, and in many instances doubtful, the amount was limited to $1,000,000, however, will be vigorously pursued, and the result laid before the Legislature.

Lately public attention has been persistently directed to the subject of these claims, and their collection from the National Government in the view of the action which it may be your duty to take in reference thereto, the following facts, showing what these claims are, the measures taken by the State for their recovery, and the success attending therefrom, are submitted to aid you in your deliberations.

By a statute of Congress, approved July twenty-seventh, 1861, there was enacted "That the United States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is hereby the duty of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to cause the Governor of said State to pay all duly authorized agents, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by said State in the service, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be first audited and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury."

By another act of Congress, approved August 5th, 1861, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," there was levied a direct tax upon the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, of twenty million dollars, with the privilege to these States of collecting and paying the quota of their tax into the Treasury of the United States, with a deduction, or allowance, of fifteen per cent. as compensation for the expenses attending the collection.

Pennsylvania's portion of this tax amounted to $1,946,719 33, the payment of which the State assumed.

The fifty-third section of the statue last referred to provides: "That the amount of direct tax apportioned to the State of Pennsylvania, by this act shall be liable to be paid and satisfied, in whole or in part, by the collection of said tax, by the officers or District, duly executed to the United States, of any *liquidated and determined claim* of such State, or District or Districts of equal amount against the United States: *Provided*, That in case of such release, such State, Territory or District shall be allowed the same abatement of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in case of payment of the same in money."

Under the act of Congress first referred to, of July 27th, 1861, claims on the part of the State against the United States were filed, amounting in the aggregate to

		$3,172,218 19

These claims were filed in six different instalments, as follow, viz:

1st Certificate, May 8, 1862	$1,158,297 22	
2d " June 11, 1862	854,327 29	
3d " February 20'63	61,000 00	
4th " May 4, 1870	257,933 18	
5th " June 30, 1870	762,137 91	
6th " May 25, 1871	77,522 59	
		$3,172,218 19

It was in reference to the first and second instalments of the claims so filed, that my predecessor, Governor Curtin, informed the Legislature, January 3d, 1865, that on the 14th day of March, the sum of direct tax due by the State had been "paid to the United States, partly by a reimbursement of a portion of the sums claimed by this State from the government, and partly in cash, after deducting the fifteen per cent. allowed by act of Congress for prompt payment." The settlement thus assumed to have been effected, and which, from the information reported to him, Governor Curtin supposed to have been complete, was based upon an arrangement, as understood by the State authorities, allowed by the following figures:

Amount of direct tax	$1,946,719 33	
Deduct 15 per cent	292,007 90	
	$1,654,711 43	
Cash paid by the State to the United States, June 30, 1862	$ 350,000 00	
Proportion of war claims set off by the State	$1,304,711 43	

It subsequently transpired, however, that at the date when Governor Curtin assumed the above settlement to have been completed, no *portion* of the State's claims had been "liquidated and determined" by the "proper accounting officers of the Treasury" of the United States, as required by the statute of Congress, approved 27th July and 5th of August, 1861. Indeed, it was not until November 1, 1865, that any portion of the claims were reported "liquidated and determined" by the United States officers, and even then the only sum allowed amounted to *one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.* Still, on September 20, 1861, the United States made an advance to the State on account of these claims of $606,000, and for this cash advance the State stood debtor to the United States until the claims were "liquidated and allowed." So that on the books of the National Government the State appeared debtor for:

1st. Quota of direct tax	$1,946,719 33	
2d. Cash advanced by the United States to the State, September 20, 1861	606,000 00	
	$2,552,719 33	
Less cash paid by the State to the United States, June 30, 1862	350,000 00	
	$2,202,719 33	

While the claims on the part of the State against the United States were understood, if properly supported, to be considerably in excess of the amount, to enable the State to have secured the benefit of the rebatement of fifteen per cent. on the quota of direct tax, amounting to $292,007 90, it was absolutely necessary, under the statutes of July 27, and August 5, 1861, that the money should either be paid into the Treasury to the United States, or that the claims of the State against the National Government, which had been "disallowed and suspended" except the credit of $112 50, should be reclaimed; for five years, should be "liquidated and determined" by the accounting officers of the Government. It was under these circumstances that the Legislature of the State, in 1867, by joint resolutions, authorized the Governor to appoint a special agent to collect disallowed and suspended claims against the United States, "whose compensation shall be that purpose shall not exceed ten per centum of the amounts thus collected, and shall be paid out of such collections."

As thus authorized, it became my duty to appoint a competent person to attend specially to the interests of this Commonwealth in the collection and adjustment of these claims, and under the authority conferred upon me, I appointed Mr. George O. Evans, of Philadelphia, to the position, and his energy, efficiency and faithfulness were so strong, that I had no hesitation in placing in his hands the agency required by the act of Congress of July 27, 1861, and the joint resolution of the Legislature. It was not expected that he would ever succeed in paying off a debt which seemed to be greater than the amount of claims then on file; nor was it expected that he would succeed, under the best of circumstances, in obtaining more than a few hundred thousand dollars out of vouchers, which had, for nearly six of five years, been "disallowed and suspended," and deemed almost worthless.

Mr. Evans, upon his appointment, immediately gave his attention to the duties assigned him, and through his success in paying the entire debt due the General Government, I was able to communicate to the Legislature at its last session, the partial settlement of the claims referred to. It is due to Mr. Evans to state, that that reference was of too meagre a character to place the result of his agency fairly and fully before the public. Through his labors, the balance of the State, which had so long been "suspended and disallowed," were "liquidated and determined" by the accounting officers of the National Government, and being thus "liquidated and allowed," the State for the first time became entitled, under the provisions of the act of August 5, 1861, to the above sum of $292,007 90 of rebatement on the quota of the United States tax.

The credit for this amount is to be deducted from the quota of the direct tax, left a balance thereon against the State of $1,654,711 43, and from this sum there was to be deducted the payment made by the State on account of this tax on June 30, 1862, of $350,000, thus reducing the first quota of State for direct tax to $1,304,711 43. This indebtedness, as also the cash advanced to the State on September 20, 1861, on account of the direct tax, and payment of claims had been filed on the part of the State, of which I was informed by Mr. Evans on the collections which he succeeded in making upon the claims "liquidated and determined" in favor of the State, as already explained.

By act of Congress, the State was entitled to a rebatement of fifteen per cent. on her quota of the United States tax, provided it was paid before the first day of June, 1862, and of ten per cent., *provided* it was paid before the first of September of that year. The State had forfeited both of these proposed reductions for prompt payment by her delinquency in not paying the tax for the year 1861, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Evans not only obtained for the benefit of the State the rebatement of the fifteen per cent. on the amount of the tax, but a release of the interest which might have accrued on the amount of the tax, if paid.

The claims collected by the State from United States are as follows:

1st. November 1, 1865	$ 112 50	
2d. May 2, 1867	106,681 46	
3d. October 1, 1868	156,846 96	
4th. August 25, 1870	137,322 59	
5th. April 11, 1871	842,167 67	
6th. May 31, 1871	298,753 08	
7th. June 23, 1871		
Total	$2,910,469 11	

These collections the special agent accounts for as follows:

1st. May 1, 1867, paid debt due by the State to the United States, being balance of quota of direct tax	$1,304,711 43	
2d. May 2, 1867, repaid cash advanced to the State by the United States, September 20, 1861	606,000 00	
3d. Paid into State Treasury as follows:		
April 30, '71, cash	$137,322 59	
May 16, '71, cash	842,167 67	
June 27, 1871, cash	298,753 08	
July 21, 1871, cash	29,967 53	$708,710 77
4th. Commission of ten per centum on the amount collected, retained from the collections	291,046 91	$2,910,469 11

From these results it will be seen that the present condition of the claims against the National Government stands thus:

Amount of claims filed as before shown	$3,172,218 19	
Of which there have been allowed and collected	2,910,469 11	
The balance at present in suspense amounts to	261,749 08	
Further claims on the part of the State can, I am informed, be fairly made, with good prospect of collection, to the amount of	100,000 00	
Making the amount of suspended and outstanding claims yet to be collected	$361,749 08	

Credit Mobilier of America.

By the fourth section of the act approved May 1st, 1868, taxing corporations, it is declared:

"That the capital stock of all companies whatever, incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, . . . shall be subject to pay a tax into the Treasury of the Commonwealth annually, at the rate of one-half mill for each one per cent. of dividends made or declared by such company."

The taxes received during the last four years from corporation stocks have annually exceeded two million dollars, and are now about the one-sixth part of the revenue of the State.

"The Credit Mobilier of America" is a corporation created by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and under the provisions of the act referred to, it undertook the construction of the great national work, the Pacific Railroad. The first contract was made with a Mr. Hoxie for two hundred and forty-seven miles, at the eastern terminus of the road, and was to be completed in one hundred, for the consideration of *fifty* thousand dollars per mile. This contract was assigned by Hoxie to the Credit Mobilier, and the road was built by the company. In the execution of the contract certain profits were realized, which, under the decision of the corporation; and the taxes due thereon to the State of Pennsylvania were voluntarily paid into the Treasury. Soon afterwards another contract was made with Mr. Oaks Ames, for the construction of six hundred and sixty seven miles of said road west of the one-hundredth meridian, for an aggregate consideration of forty-two million nine hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. This part of the road was constructed under the latter contract, and out of the profits arising therefrom about the sum of nine million dollars was declared as dividends, and paid to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier. But when the State demanded her taxes on these immense profits, payment was refused by the corporation, on the ground that the dividends though paid to, and received by, the stockholders as individuals, were in fact the excessive amounts and proportions in which they severally held stock in the company, were yet paid to them as trustees for the benefit of the road. In good faith this defense, sundry papers, agreements and contracts were produced, and especially a departure agreement between Oaks Ames of the first part, sundry trustees therein appointed of the second part, and the Credit Mobilier of the third part, by which, and the accompanying parol evidence, it was contended the corporation was not responsible for the taxes claimed, amounting to about one million dollars. The accounting officers of the State, with counsel employed by the Auditor General associated with the Attorney General, prosecuted the claim with zeal and ability, and on the two separate trials in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county recovered verdicts and judgments against the corporation.

The first was obtained November 25, 1869, for $401,326 39, and the second, December 2, 1869, for $610,391 63. The defendant took writs of error; but the Supreme Court reversed the judgments, and in the opinion of the court, the provisions contained in the departure agreement were declared fatal to a recovery by the State. This corporation, created by the laws of Pennsylvania, in the guise apparently of a tripartite agreement, and other contracts and proceedings to which the State was not a party to the security, can thus evade taxation upon its capital stock, I can imagine no good reason why every other corporation may not, by a resort to the same pernicious contrivance, escape the payment of taxation on their capital stock, and the large sum annually now annually be lost to the State Treasury. In view of this impending danger, I earnestly invoke your prompt and early consideration of the subject, to expect, and recommend such action as will in the future effectually protect the interests of the Commonwealth.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The people at the last election having proclaimed unmistakably in favor of a convention to revise the Constitution, I will doubtless be the pleasure of the Legislature to provide the necessary legal machinery to carry ont the popular will on this important subject. I cordially sympathize with this movement, and in my last annual message presented my views thereon so fully that a repetition of them is deemed unnecessary, but to which I would refer, if reference is made. A careful revision of our fundamental law, and especially of the judiciary and legislative, is regarded with more regard to supposed partisan advantages than to a compliance with the plain requirements of law. Many defects are thus allowed to remain necessary, and frequently other things are excluded which the best interests of the people require should be remedied; and I can suggest no better way of doing it than for the Legislature to authorize the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the Governor general to prepare and distribute such a form of proclamation as may be deemed best.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS.

The consolidation of railroads and railroad companies has lately become quite common, and the laws therefor invoked are very general. No acts heretofore created, authorizing this to be done, only requires that the articles of agreement shall be filed in office of the Secretary of State, but confer no authority for recording. In view of the magnitude of these interests, I recommend that authority be given to the Secretary to record, in suitable books, all articles of consolidation and agreement that have been executed before filed, and all that may hereafter be presented for that purpose.

CAPITOL AND CAPITOL GROUNDS.

A suitable place is desirable for the proper exhibition of the painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, and the finding of the Battle of Wyoming, by the gifted Historian. Few persons visit Harrisburg who are not disappointed at the want of room in which the worn and tattered colors carried triumphantly over many battle-fields, by our brave soldiers during the recent war, should be hidden from the public inspection as so much useless and condemned rubbish. Many of the Legislature have heard the Historian and Board of Charities, would, conjointly, answer the purpose indicated, and but small expense need be incurred to carry the plan into order.

The Legislature has frequently had under consideration the propriety of purchasing a small piece of land at the east corner of the Capitol grounds, necessary to complete the square. I recommend that further efforts be made to secure the object indicated, and that the iron fence enclosing the grounds be completed.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

In my last annual message, the favorable consideration of the Legislature was invited to the revised civil code; but no action was taken on it other than the appointment of a Board of Commissioners by the two Houses to examine it and make report at the present session. Experience has abundantly proved that, in the interval of time, they have ingrafted into the code so much of the legislation of last winter as to render it inadequate for the whole, and have also made some corrections of their earlier work, and the lawful provision is now in the hands of the joint committee.

COAL MINES.

During the session of 1870, the Legislature passed a law "providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," which has been productive of beneficial results, but there are deficiencies to be supplied in order to fully accomplish the desired objects. Inspectors appointed under the law declare it appear that no extensive coal mine could be safely worked with more than one outlet, and that even then without more than one outlet, and that even then unless accompanied by incombustible material. The recommendation that at least two openings should be required has been approved by time, and I urge that regarding the use of wood in their construction was unheeded. It is comparatively of little importance how many openings there may be, if these are choked up with the flames and smoke of burning timber. This was demonstrated in September last in the terrible fealamity at Pittston, which followed so soon after that of Avondale, and was less horrible only because fewer victims fell. But the lives of eighteen miners were sacrificed, and which, with the proper precaution against fire, might probably have been saved.

A still more recent casualty suggests another amendment to the law, and that is, that the responsible practice of robbing the supporting columns, the roofs of the mines, be prohibited, a practice of which, in several places covered with houses, sink into the vacuum, causing the destruction of many hundred dollars worth of property, as at Scranton, Hyde Park and Wilkesbarre. It should, therefore, be made unlawful to remove the coal supports without supplying their place with others or substantial masonry, or something equivalent.

It was certainly the purpose of the founders of our common school system to give every child in the Commonwealth, without regard to the question of social condition, the advantages of sufficient education to enable him or her to engage in the successful business of the ordinary handicraft of trades, and to obtain and maintain a respectability which ignorance can never acquire. Thus far this has not been fully accomplished; for I am informed there are at least seventy-five thousand children in the State who attend no school of any kind whatever. It is unnecessary to inquire into the reasons of this startling neglect. The evil exists and demands an efficient remedy. That remedy may probably be found either in compelling, or in holding out inducements to parents and guardians, who, having in charge, whether rich or poor, to afford them the benefits of at least a reasonable term of years, of our public schools.

Those who neglect this duty are unit guardians, and deserving of severe reprehension. Parents are not the sole owners of their children. The latter are the property of the State, the prosperity of which materially depends upon their future usefulness. They are emphatically *her* children, and have an indefeasible right to demand her protection in their youth, that in advanced life they may, in turn, become her protectors. Let them be properly reared, trained and cultivated, and they will grow up to maturity loving the hand that fostered them, and feeling a deep and lasting interest in its welfare for the paternal care they received. And thus many who would otherwise be neglected, may become an honor to themselves, and bright and shining lights in the moral, social, religious and political firmament of the Commonwealth. But let these be neglected, and what are the adverse results? Idleness and ignorance are the prolific sources of vice and crime. They will fill our almshouses with paupers, our hospitals, our prisons with convicted criminals, houses of infamy with shameless wretches, the purlieus of our cities with drunken, miserable and half-starved vagabonds, and cover our "Potter's fields" with the graves of those who might have been, with proper instruction, ornaments to society and serviceable to their country, by the attainment of the means sustained by the reports of prison inspectors, wardens, physicians and philanthropists who have given the subject careful consideration, and it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that an exceedingly small percentage of the suffering beings who crowd our prisons and poor houses have received even the rudiments of an ordinary education, or moral instruction during their childhood. This statement of things admonishes those having charge of the public interests of a grave responsibility, and that the application of judicious remedies admits of no delay. Therefore, such legislation is recommended as will remedy any defects in our school system which may have failed to carry it through, comprehensive and universal.

I would also recommend a more effective law to be adopted in regard to the compensation of teachers in the public schools, that the highest order of talent and all the best qualifications for the proper training of important duties of instruction may always be secured.

On this occasion I have omitted the statistical statements exhibiting the condition of the different branches of the public school system, and would respectfully invite your attention to the carefully prepared reports of the Superintendent for a detailed account of the Normal, Agricultural, Soldiers' Orphans, Orphans' schools and colleges, and to the suggestions and recommendations contained therein. The long and successful career as an educator eminently entitles them to your attentive consideration. I also recommend an appropriation of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars in aid of the common schools, and four hundred thousand dollars for the continuance of the soldiers' orphans' schools, for the school year terminating May 31, 1873.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The accompanying report of the Adjutant General will be found an interesting document. It is replete with valuable information, and the history of each citizen of the Commonwealth is deeply concerned. The present condition and efficiency of the military organization, known as the National Guard, is in most instances such as to give general satisfaction. From a very small beginning, at the close of the war, they have assumed an altogether creditable character, and will, in the event of any sudden call, be found ready for the field. The aggregate of enlisted men is sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-four, and the commissioned officers number three hundred and forty-two. The Fifth brigade of the First Division, organized in accordance with an act of the last Legislature, is composed of three regiments of two hundred troops.

The entire force is handsomely equipped, and generally well drilled and disciplined, and prepared to meet any military emergency which may in its service may be required or demanded by the constituted authorities.

The present condition of affairs in Luzerne county during the months of April and May last, demonstrated the importance and efficiency of the voluntary military organizations. For a full account of these disturbances of the peace, and the operations of the troops employed to suppress the tragic riots referred to the report of Major Gen. Edwin S. Osborne, commanding the Second Division of the National Guard, which will be found in the report of the Adjutant General. From this document and other facts in my possession, I am satisfied that the existence of the Scranton troubles, it is evident that our citizen soldiery have, for too light or ostensible for their services on that occasion; and their usefulness is demonstrated should similar, or any other, difficulties hereafter arise.

But for the prompt appearance and judicious management of the Second Brigade, and the troops of these riots, one of our most prosperous cities might have been reduced to ashes, millions of property destroyed, factories and mines closed, and scenes of general ruin and devastation produced.

The act of the Legislature providing for the pay and expenses necessary for the suppression of the disturbances in Luzerne county, amounted to $91,046 91—$2,910,469 11

From these results it will be seen that the present condition of the claims against the National Government stands thus:

Amount of claims filed as before shown	$3,172,218 19	
Of which there have been allowed and collected	2,910,469 11	
The balance at present in suspense amounts to	261,749 08	
Further claims on the part of the State can, I am informed, be fairly made, with good prospect of collection, to the amount of	100,000 00	
Making the amount of suspended and outstanding claims yet to be collected	$361,749 08	

Credit Mobilier of America.

By the fourth section of the act approved May 1st, 1868, taxing corporations, it is declared:

"That the capital stock of all companies whatever, incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, . . . shall be subject to pay a tax into the Treasury of the Commonwealth annually, at the rate of one-half mill for each one per cent. of dividends made or declared by such company."

The taxes received during the last four years from corporation stocks have annually exceeded two million dollars, and are now about the one-sixth part of the revenue of the State.

"The Credit Mobilier of America" is a corporation created by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and under the provisions of the act referred to, it undertook the construction of the great national work, the Pacific Railroad. The first contract was made with a Mr. Hoxie for two hundred and forty-seven miles, at the eastern terminus of the road, and was to be completed in one hundred, for the consideration of *fifty* thousand dollars per mile. This contract was assigned by Hoxie to the Credit Mobilier, and the road was built by the company. In the execution of the contract certain profits were realized, which, under the decision of the corporation; and the taxes due thereon to the State of Pennsylvania were voluntarily paid into the Treasury. Soon afterwards another contract was made with Mr. Oaks Ames, for the construction of six hundred and sixty seven miles of said road west of the one-hundredth meridian, for an aggregate consideration of forty-two million nine hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. This part of the road was constructed under the latter contract, and out of the profits arising therefrom about the sum of nine million dollars was declared as dividends, and paid to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier. But when the State demanded her taxes on these immense profits, payment was refused by the corporation, on the ground that the dividends though paid to, and received by, the stockholders as individuals, were in fact the excessive amounts and proportions in which they severally held stock in the company, were yet paid to them as trustees for the benefit of the road. In good faith this defense, sundry papers, agreements and contracts were produced, and especially a departure agreement between Oaks Ames of the first part, sundry trustees therein appointed of the second part, and the Credit Mobilier of the third part, by which, and the accompanying parol evidence, it was contended the corporation was not responsible for the taxes claimed, amounting to about one million dollars. The accounting officers of the State, with counsel employed by the Auditor General associated with the Attorney General, prosecuted the claim with zeal and ability, and on the two separate trials in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county recovered verdicts and judgments against the corporation.

The first was obtained November 25, 1869, for $401,326 39, and the second, December 2, 1869, for $610,391 63. The defendant took writs of error; but the Supreme Court reversed the judgments, and in the opinion of the court, the provisions contained in the departure agreement were declared fatal to a recovery by the State. This corporation, created by the laws of Pennsylvania, in the guise apparently of a tripartite agreement, and other contracts and proceedings to which the State was not a party to the security, can thus evade taxation upon its capital stock, I can imagine no good reason why every other corporation may not, by a resort to the same pernicious contrivance, escape the payment of taxation on their capital stock, and the large sum annually now annually be lost to the State Treasury. In view of this impending danger, I earnestly invoke your prompt and early consideration of the subject, to expect, and recommend such action as will in the future effectually protect the interests of the Commonwealth.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The people at the last election having proclaimed unmistakably in favor of a convention to revise the Constitution, I will doubtless be the pleasure of the Legislature to provide the necessary legal machinery to carry ont the popular will on this important subject. I cordially sympathize with this movement, and in my last annual message presented my views thereon so fully that a repetition of them is deemed unnecessary, but to which I would refer, if reference is made. A careful revision of our fundamental law, and especially of the judiciary and legislative, is regarded with more regard to supposed partisan advantages than to a compliance with the plain requirements of law. Many defects are thus allowed to remain necessary, and frequently other things are excluded which the best interests of the people require should be remedied; and I can suggest no better way of doing it than for the Legislature to authorize the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the Governor general to prepare and distribute such a form of proclamation as may be deemed best.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS.

The consolidation of railroads and railroad companies has lately become quite common, and the laws therefor invoked are very general. No acts heretofore created, authorizing this to be done, only requires that the articles of agreement shall be filed in office of the Secretary of State, but confer no authority for recording. In view of the magnitude of these interests, I recommend that authority be given to the Secretary to record, in suitable books, all articles of consolidation and agreement that have been executed before filed, and all that may hereafter be presented for that purpose.

CAPITOL AND CAPITOL GROUNDS.

A suitable place is desirable for the proper exhibition of the painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, and the finding of the Battle of Wyoming, by the gifted Historian. Few persons visit Harrisburg who are not disappointed at the want of room in which the worn and tattered colors carried triumphantly over many battle-fields, by our brave soldiers during the recent war, should be hidden from the public inspection as so much useless and condemned rubbish. Many of the Legislature have heard the Historian and Board of Charities, would, conjointly, answer the purpose indicated, and but small expense need be incurred to carry the plan into order.

The Legislature has frequently had under consideration the propriety of purchasing a small piece of land at the east corner of the Capitol grounds, necessary to complete the square. I recommend that further efforts be made to secure the object indicated, and that the iron fence enclosing the grounds be completed.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

In my last annual message, the favorable consideration of the Legislature was invited to the revised civil code; but no action was taken on it other than the appointment by the two Houses to examine it and make report at the present session. Experience has abundantly proved that, in the interval of time, they have ingrafted into the code so much of the legislation of last winter as to render it inadequate for the whole, and have also made some corrections of their earlier work, and the lawful provision is now in the hands of the joint committee.

COAL MINES.

During the session of 1870, the Legislature passed a law "providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," which has been productive of beneficial results, but there are deficiencies to be supplied in order to fully accomplish the desired objects. Inspectors appointed under the law declare it appear that no extensive coal mine could be safely worked with more than one outlet, and that even then without more than one outlet, and that even then unless accompanied by incombustible material. The recommendation that at least two openings should be required has been approved by time, and I urge that regarding the use of wood in their construction was unheeded. It is comparatively of little importance how many openings there may be, if these are choked up with the flames and smoke of burning timber. This was demonstrated in September last in the terrible fealamity at Pittston, which followed so soon after that of Avondale, and was less horrible only because fewer victims fell. But the lives of eighteen miners were sacrificed, and which, with the proper precaution against fire, might probably have been saved.

A still more recent casualty suggests another amendment to the law, and that is, that the responsible practice of robbing the supporting columns, the roofs of the mines, be prohibited, a practice of which, in several places covered with houses, sink into the vacuum, causing the destruction of many hundred dollars worth of property, as at Scranton, Hyde Park and Wilkesbarre. It should, therefore, be made unlawful to remove the coal supports without supplying their place with others or substantial masonry, or something equivalent.

It was certainly the purpose of the founders of our common school system to give every child in the Commonwealth, without regard to the question of social condition, the advantages of sufficient education to enable him or her to engage in the successful business of the ordinary handicraft of trades, and to obtain and maintain a respectability which ignorance can never acquire. Thus far this has not been fully accomplished; for I am informed there are at least seventy-five thousand children in the State who attend no school of any kind whatever. It is unnecessary to inquire into the reasons of this startling neglect. The evil exists and demands an efficient remedy. That remedy may probably be found either in compelling, or in holding out inducements to parents and guardians, who, having in charge, whether rich or poor, to afford them the benefits of at least a reasonable term of years, of our public schools.

Those who neglect this duty are unit guardians, and deserving of severe reprehension. Parents are not the sole owners of their children. The latter are the property of the State, the prosperity of which materially depends upon their future usefulness. They are emphatically *her* children, and have an indefeasible right to demand her protection in their youth, that in advanced life they may, in turn, become her protectors. Let them be properly reared, trained and cultivated, and they will grow up to maturity loving the hand that fostered them, and feeling a deep and lasting interest in its welfare for the paternal care they received. And thus many who would otherwise be neglected, may become an honor to themselves, and bright and shining lights in the moral, social, religious and political firmament of the Commonwealth. But let these be neglected, and what are the adverse results? Idleness and ignorance are the prolific sources of vice and crime. They will fill our almshouses with paupers, our hospitals, our prisons with convicted criminals, houses of infamy with shameless wretches, the purlieus of our cities with drunken, miserable and half-starved vagabonds, and cover our "Potter's fields" with the graves of those who might have been, with proper instruction, ornaments to society and serviceable to their country, by the attainment of the means sustained by the reports of prison inspectors, wardens, physicians and philanthropists who have given the subject careful consideration, and it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that an exceedingly small percentage of the suffering beings who crowd our prisons and poor houses have received even the rudiments of an ordinary education, or moral instruction during their childhood. This statement of things admonishes those having charge of the public interests of a grave responsibility, and that the application of judicious remedies admits of no delay. Therefore, such legislation is recommended as will remedy any defects in our school system which may have failed to carry it through, comprehensive and universal.

I would also recommend a more effective law to be adopted in regard to the compensation of teachers in the public schools, that the highest order of talent and all the best qualifications for the proper training of important duties of instruction may always be secured.

On this occasion I have omitted the statistical statements exhibiting the condition of the different branches of the public school system, and would respectfully invite your attention to the carefully prepared reports of the Superintendent for a detailed account of the Normal, Agricultural, Soldiers' Orphans, Orphans' schools and colleges, and to the suggestions and recommendations contained therein. The long and successful career as an educator eminently entitles them to your attentive consideration. I also recommend an appropriation of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars in aid of the common schools, and four hundred thousand dollars for the continuance of the soldiers' orphans' schools, for the school year terminating May 31, 1873.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The accompanying report of the Adjutant General will be found an interesting document. It is replete with valuable information, and the history of each citizen of the Commonwealth is deeply concerned. The present condition and efficiency of the military organization, known as the National Guard, is in most instances such as to give general satisfaction. From a very small beginning, at the close of the war, they have assumed an altogether creditable character, and will, in the event of any sudden call, be found ready for the field. The aggregate of enlisted men is sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-four, and the commissioned officers number three hundred and forty-two. The Fifth brigade of the First Division, organized in accordance with an act of the last Legislature, is composed of three regiments of two hundred troops.

The entire force is handsomely equipped, and generally well drilled and disciplined, and prepared to meet any military emergency which may in its service may be required or demanded by the constituted authorities.

The present condition of affairs in Luzerne county during the months of April and May last, demonstrated the importance and efficiency of the voluntary military organizations. For a full account of these disturbances of the peace, and the operations of the troops employed to suppress the tragic riots referred to the report of Major Gen. Edwin S. Osborne, commanding the Second Division of the National Guard, which will be found in the report of the Adjutant General. From this document and other facts in my possession, I am satisfied that the existence of the Scranton troubles, it is evident that our citizen soldiery have, for too light or ostensible for their services on that occasion; and their usefulness is demonstrated should similar, or any other, difficulties hereaf

The Pittsburg Commercial: Saturday, January 6, 1872.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fribatal Accident in Ireland.

DUBLIN, January 3.—The floor of the court room at Kittlecloher, in Leitrim, Ireland, gave way while a trial was in progress. The room was crowded at the time, and three hundred persons were precipitated a distance of thirty or forty feet. The number of those killed is unknown. Some thirty are badly injured. Most of them fatally.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 3.—About one hundred prisoners are now in the custody of the Germans, who have been taken as hostages for outrages perpetrated on German soldiers. Summary proceedings will be taken in cases of murder. Unless the actual offenders are surrendered before the 25d of the present month, the hostages will be court-martialed.

Business on the stock exchange yesterday exceeded in amount that of any day within the last forty-six years.

The German residents were petitioning Bismarck to demand an apology and indemnity of the United States for supplies given by Americans to the French during the late war.

PARIS, January 3.—M. Vantrain has written a letter accepting the nomination to the Assembly from the Radical party in Paris. While he declares his belief that the Republic alone can save France, he refuses to place the Republic above universal suffrage. This reservation has given offense to some of the journals which first proposed his candidacy. They regard him for the stand taken, and withdraw their support.

Dispatches from Marseilles report that the presence of Gambetta in that city was the cause of much agitation and some disorder. His hotel was surrounded yesterday by friends, who endeavored to call him out. At one time the assemblage became so numerous and turbulent that the troops were ordered to the scene, and the chasseurs charged upon and dispersed the mob. Gambetta was not allowed by the police to leave the hotel, for fear that his appearance would lead to further disturbance. He advises his friends not to persist in collecting in large bodies in the streets, or to attempt resistance to the authorities. He tells them they have a right to hold meetings, but they should withdraw in the presence of armed force and not provoke a conflict. There has been no renewal of the agitation to-day. Gambetta remains at his hotel, and it is given out that he is confined to his room by illness.

MADRID, January 3.—A special meeting of the Ministerial Council was held yesterday, the King presiding in person. The questions of reopening sessions of the Cortes and of appointing a new Captain General for Cuba were under consideration. It is understood a decision was arrived at in the latter point, and that the name of the appointee will be announced to-morrow.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 3.—Consols 92¾. American securities—5-20s, 62, 92½; 5-20s, 03¾; 5-20s, '67, 94¾; 10-40s, 92.

PARIS, January 3.—Rentes 56 francs 52 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 10d. Wheat—the supply falls 200,000 quarters short of the estimate, and causes a rise; California wheat, 12s 8d; red spring, 11s 2dalls 6d; red western, 11s9d; flour, 25s8ds.

THE NEW MAMMOTH CAVE.

Thirty Miles Under the Earth—The Grandeurs of Nature.

Some weeks ago, it will be recollected, we published an account of a newly discovered cave in Southeastern Missouri, of mammoth proportions, and extraordinary beauty and splendor in the halls, grottoes, galleries and temples with which it was said to abound. The first reports of the remarkable curiosity are now fully confirmed, and appears to be little doubt that when its various attractions are fully made known, a considerable rush of visitors will take place. The cave is located some eighteen miles from the town of Pineville, Missouri, not far from the borders of Arkansas and the Indian Territory. A reporter of the Chicago *Times* was recently dispatched thither, to learn the exact facts of the case, that—to use his language—the true and marvellous public might not be deceived by rumors without a foundation." He spent forty hours in exploring its various passages, and although it is next to impossible to arrive at any clear understanding of what he saw and found, so bewilderingly incoherent are the columns of flaming rhetorical pyrotechnics through which he rushes, yet it is evident that the cave is one of far more than local importance, and that it is destined, in course of time, to become as celebrated as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. To bring it properly to the attention of the people, it is requisite that some writer should visit it who is endowed with the faculty of comprehending somewhat of what he is talking about, and does not "lose his head" underground. Intending tourists should apply to Mr. C. C. Carpenter, who resides near Pineville, and who first explored this subterranean wonder. He will either go with the party himself, or furnish a competent person to serve in that capacity.

Boston's Big Jubilee.

Boston is already getting ready for the construction of her mammoth building for the World's Jubilee of next summer. The ground plan of the building will be an oval enclosing a space 900 feet in length by 400 feet in width, measuring 347,506 feet square in area, or a trifle less than eight acres, being 322 feet longer, and 122 feet wider than the Coliseum of 1869, and containing more than double the area of that immense structure. Throughout the space, on a single post, pillar, or support of any kind will obstruct the view from end to end. The four principal entrances, in the centres of the sides and ends, will each be inscribed with the names of the four great continents, and be surmounted by lofty towers, with national emblems, etc. Above each will rise an elegant pavilion 60 feet high, while similar pavilions, of less height, will be built at each of the four corners of the structure, giving beauty and symmetry to the whole. Besides these principal or principal entrances named, there will be on each side four, and on each end two, minor entrances appropriately decorated. Around the building, and mounted by a tower sixty-eight feet in height. A "municipal" sixteen feet wide, and the entire length of the roof, affording ample ventilation. At each end will rise a splendid tower 216 feet high, while the central tower will be built at the extreme height of 240 feet, from the summit of which will command a view of universal space above the standards of all the nations of the earth. The seating capacity of the building will be about as follows, the figures given being rather below than above the number it could actually be accommodated: Audience, 83,000; chorus, 20,000; orchestra, 5,000; giving a total of over 100,000 persons gathered under one roof.

A Disputed Anecdote.

In a recent debate in the German Reichstag on the estimate for the Department of Foreign Affairs, Prince Bismarck said:

I would request you, once for all, to consign to oblivion the traditional saying of Frederick the Great, that his ambassador had only to lay stress on the fact that behind him stood 100,000 men, and that he had therefore no need of display. I would request you to interdict this declamation once for all. I can hardly admit that so talented a monarch would *seriously* make use of an expression so difficult to reconcile with good taste.

A Mr. Von Hoverbeck supported the authenticity of the anecdote of Frederick the Great, above referred to, a different version of which he related.

Prince Bismarck then said: From my earliest youth I have frequently heard the anecdote of Frederick the Great in exactly the same form in which it has now related by the gentleman who has just spoken, and it always delighted me—until I became the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I cannot help thinking that in this case the great King spoke more in the interest of his Minister of finances, to whom he always paid great attention, than in that of his foreign policy.

What the Northern Pacific is Doing.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, early in December, closed a contract with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of this city, for fifty first-class locomotive engines, which, with fourteen already purchased, mostly from this great manufacturing establishment, makes nearly one hundred locomotives as one item of the purchases of the Northern Pacific in Pennsylvania. Over forty-four thousand tons of iron have also been purchased, and the money paid to Pennsylvania iron manufacturers, together with an immense amount of other material, such as passenger and freight cars, engines, chains, switches, frogs, tables, &c., &c. The aggregate sums up nearly five millions of dollars thus scattered among the workingmen of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania within a space of eighteen months.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

According to the telegram of Division Engineer Ira Spalding to Messrs. Jay Cook & Co., dated Friday last, the Northern Pacific Railroad is now published to Mandan, two hundred and fifty miles west of Duluth, and it is being pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. As an evidence that the value of the road is appreciated by capitalists, we need only mention that the sale of bonds amounted to over $1,000,000 in December alone. These bonds, with their 7-30 interest in gold, are esteemed to be among the best securities in the market, and therefore especially to the advantage of holders of United States securities who are obliged to change their investments on account of the action of the Treasury Department in calling in the Government five-twenties.

The Anthracite Coal Trade.

In an elaborate review of the condition and prospects of the coal trade, the *Miners' Journal* estimates that the yield of the anthracite coal districts for the present year will reach fifteen and a half millions of tons. For 1873, the probable produce is set down at nineteen millions of tons. Of the increased production of three and a half millions of tons, it is presumed that the market can, during 1872, take off two millions of tons, leaving a glut in the market of one million and a half. The conclusions deduced from these figures are, that the ability to oversuck the market will prevent any rise in the price of coal from the present rates; and that it would be folly in the mine owners to anticipate any considerable rise in May, 1871, viz., a basis of $2 25, sliding down to $2 25.

Mr. Cameron and the United States Senatorship.

From a Harrisburg letter to the Pittsburgh Gazette:]

It is no breach of confidence to say that Senator Cameron has given out to his immediate friends that he will not aspire to a continuance of Senatorial honors. He proposes to retire, so much as a man so thoroughly indentified with public life can, from the field of politics on the close of his term, and will leave the fight for his successorship open to all comers.

In the Virginia House of Representatives, on the 21st, a bill providing for paying the interest on the State debt, was, after a protracted and exciting debate, lost—76 to 35. The utmost consternation followed the announcement of the vote, as it unsettles the whole financial policy of the State, and the repeal of the whole funding law is likely to follow when the Legislature meets after the holidays.

AFTER to-day a new rule will prevail as to the redemption of defaced and mutilated notes at the national currency. Instead of being subject on redemption to a discount of mutilation, they will be redeemable at their full value in new notes provided that three-fifths of the original proportion of such notes are presented in one piece.

CONSIDERABLE excitement exists in Vermont over the late discovery of gold upon an island in the White river, a quantity having been assayed and found to give the profitable yield of $1,900 per ton. The soil is black sand, in which the yellow grains of more or less fineness can be seen. The discoverer owns the land for a small sum before making known the good luck and is now selling lights to dig the ground at the island himself paying $500 for one.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1872.

The demand for money still keeps up to the supply if not in excess, but the better class of paper, which was so plenty on the street a few days ago, is disappearing, indicating that the banks are accommodating that class of customers with whatever they need.

We notice that Messrs. Holmes & Son are still offering the Allegheny Valley 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the Pensylvania Railroad Company. As these bonds are free from all taxation, they are probably as desirable as any of our local securities. The fact of five million of the loan having been already negotiated in Europe points to a probable advance in their subscription price.

The following decision with regard to *verbally* certified checks is of interest: In February B drew his checks on defend ant's bank for $3,000, payable to himself or order, post dated March 1st, and had it accepted by the assistant cashier of the bank. The drawer had no funds in bank and the officer had no authority to certify the check. The check was subsequently indorsed by Bto C and by C to plaintiff. In an action against the bank upon the check it was *held* that the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Also a *held* that any language whether *verbal or written*, employed by an officer of a banking institution, whose duty it is to know the financial credit and standing of his customers, representing that a check drawn upon it is good, *estops* the bank from thereafter denying,as against a *bona fide* holder, the want of funds to pay the same.

There seems to be quite a number of new National Banks starting, built up in place of defunct institutions, whose circulation they have bought. The latest we note is the "National Bank of Wooster, Ohio," with a capital of $100,000. Cashier, C. V. Hard, Esq.; New York correspondents, Henry Clews & Co.; Pittsburgh correspondents, Jas. B. McVay & Co.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents—

	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110⅝	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113⅛	113
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112⅝	112⅝
10-40s	110	109⅞
New 5s	109⅛	109⅛
Gold	109⅛	109⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¼
United States 6s of 1881	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	111⅝
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅝
Union Pacific Railroad	101
Central Pacific Railroad	107
Currency Pacific	114¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 3, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Canton	73	73	73	73	73	73
Western Union Tele'h	71¾	71¾	70¾	71	71	71
Pacific Mail	53¾	53¾	54	53¾	53½	53¾
Adams Express	65	65	65	65	65	65
Wells Fargo Express	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
American Express	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
United States Express	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½
New York Central	96½	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
New York Central scrip	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	112	111¾	112	112¼	112	112⅜
Michigan Central		109½				
Michigan Southern	94¼	94¼	95¼	95¼	95	94¾
Illinois Central		129½	129			128¾
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	129	128¾	129			128¾
Chicago & Northwestern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
do preferred	92½	92½	92½			
Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾		108¼	108¼
St. Paul	87¾	87¾	87¾			
do preferred	73¾	73¾	73¾			
Wabash	73	73	73			
do preferred						
Fort Wayne	95¾	96	96			
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	47		46¾
Chicago and Alton	117¾					
do preferred	125					
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3¾		3¾			3¾
Harlem	137				137	
New Jersey Central	109½					
Tennessee State bonds	63¾					
Do. new	63¾					
South Carolina, July	55					
South Carolina, April	23					
Missouri sixes	95¾					

Money 7 per cent. and 1-16.
Gold clearings at 1-10.

—The import entries at New York, embracing for the week past, were $4,912,151 as against, $5,124,396 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce, other than gold and silver, $4,-048,884, against $4,468,918 same week in 1870, 7296 export of gold and silver, $449,026, against $464,303 same week in 1870. The customs in gold paid into the New York office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,756,000. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by rail, 20,597 bales.

The gold values of the import entries of foreign merchandise at New York, exclusive of foreign specie, for the calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to December 1, and since semiofficial from the custom house:

January	$28,583,376	September	$31,010,576
February	31,997,134	October	30,839,995
March	38,445,610	Nov. 2	24,103,941
April	32,634,973	Dec. 2	5,644,926
May	34,146,019	do 9	5,947,369
June	30,246,411	Dec. 16	5,861,617
July	30,366,035	do 23	5,231,203
August	31,066,310	Dec. 30	4,912,151

Total since January 1 ..... $379,879,338
Same date 1870 303,335,488

Increase in 1871 ..... $ 76,543,900

The currency value of exports of domestic produce and merchandise, and foreign specie and foreign goods re-exported from New York since January 1, is as follows:

January	$18,837,876	September	$20,863,302
February	18,739,742	October	22,356,227
March	21,139,839	November	21,292,597
April	18,930,047	December 6	3,947,436
May	18,619,785	December 13	4,176,158
June	17,296,195	December 20	5,338,506
July	17,869,653	December 27	4,048,894
August	19,501,327		

Total since January 1 ..... $233,875,397
Same date 1870 195,945,743

Increase in 1871 ..... $36,429,564

Gold, December 30, 1871, 109¼ @ cent.
Gold, December 31, 1870, 110⅛ @ cent.

Clearings at New York:

	1870.	1871.
Dry goods	$2,674,343	$1,242,826
Gen. Mdse	2,976,438	3,681,018
Total for week	$4,010,781	$4,874,656	$4,012,151
Prev. reported	282,553,189	294,459,736	367,674,332
Since Jan. 1	$286,563,970	$299,334,392	$372,586,483

The net result of the banking movement for the year 1871 in the association of banks in the Clearing House of New York shows an increase of seven millions in loans, an increase of five millions in specie, a decrease of five millions in legal tenders, an increase of twelve millions in deposits and a decrease of three and a half millions in circulation. The loss in greenbacks represents the absorption of legal tenders in the interior, where they have been retained in the development of business. The gain in specie represents the refunding and payment of the national debt. The gain in deposits represents the increase in the capital and wealth of the customers of the banks. The decrease in circulation is the result of the purchase of the circulating medium of some of the city banks for deposits.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $450,000 gold on account of five-twenties redeemed, making a total thus far of $22,207,000; $990,000 gold on account of January interest, making a total thus far of $8,850,000; $90,000 currency on account of interest, making a total this week of $1,040,000. The redemption of three per cents certificates to-day amounted to $40,000, making a total for the week of $1,040,000.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	59¼
Philadelphia and Erie	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	57
Lehigh Valley, preferred	45¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad, preferred	61
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	15¾
Reading	56¾

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

DECEMBER 30.—The wool market still remains very firm at the advance last noted, but the transactions in domestic, though quite large, have been on a somewhat smaller scale than last week, owing to the greatly reduced and very limited stocks, and the fact that holders of desirable lots of staple are not free sellers. Furthermore, some of the manufacturers who have lately been in for supplies, and have their wants temporarily provided for, are now disposed to await further developments in regard to wool and its products. There is less speculative feeling at the extreme rates now current, and the bulk of sales during the past week has been to actual consumers.

Many of the latter are convinced that unless a material and speedy advance in goods, prices can be realized, an extensive stoppage of woolen machinery will soon become necessary. Such an alternative is certainly preferable to running at a loss, as all the hints that are now thrown out regarding goods are now doing. But the supply of domestic staple in all the markets of the country is now so small, and so long a time is to elapse before the next crop can be made available, that no temporary stoppage of machinery will be likely to affect the prices of raw material. It might, however, have a favorable effect upon the goods market; and, in fact, a curtailment of production is probably the only means that will serve to bring goods prices up to the level of wool. —*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 30.—There has been a fair business doing, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 120,000 lbs in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia superfine Saxony, fine delaine and half blood Merino fleece 62a65c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 63a65c; half blood fleece 62a65c; quarter blood fleece 62a65c; fine unwashed fleece, combing and delaine, 50a55c; Canada fleece 72a75c. Tub-washed—Choice selected 75a80c; fair to fine inferior and ordinary 68a70c. Domestic pulled—City Merino 60a62c; city No 1 61a 63c; western 59a62c.—*North American.*

Printing Cloths.

The *Providence Journal* says: Market quiet and steady at last week's prices. The following are the sales:

900 pieces, 56x60, 6¼c.
3,500 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, seconds on hand.
3,500 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, seconds on hand.
11,000 pieces, 64x64, spot goods, private terms.
9,000 pieces, 64x64, spot goods, 39 inches.
4,000 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, less ¼ @ cent. cash.
40,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms, January, February and March.

70,900 pieces.

In the corresponding week in 1870, 64x64, 7¼c; middling cotton in New York, 15¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 3, 1872. }

Below the reader will find our review of the live stock market for the week ending January 3d; also, sales and purchases as made by the principal dealers:

Cattle.

In closing last week's report we remarked that the market was better than dealers thought it would be. During holidays there is generally an absence of dealers noticeable in the market, but this year, contrary to former years, the number of buyers was large, and the number of cattle on sale small. Under the circumstances, with a demand for cattle largely exceeding the supply, the market at the close of our last report ruled active at increased figures.

On Thursday it opened up with a light supply on sale, and prices fully 50c higher than at the same time the week before, with every prospect of selling at the advance till the end of the week. On Friday the receipts were again light, and the market quotably higher than at the first of the week. The exceeding light supply on sale caused an activity in the trade unlooked for, and cattle sold without any difficulty at about seller's own prices. Most of the dealers left for home on Friday evening, a good many of them going home with unfilled orders, the market closing firm with a good prospect for the coming week. This week the market opened up with a rather light supply on sale till Tuesday. The number of buyers in attendance fair and the trade during Tuesday was moderately active, most of the sales being made to country buyers at prices fully as high as ruled last week. To-day the market opened up with an increased supply on sale, and the feeling among New York and Philadelphia buyers not quite so good. Advices from New York are not so favorable and buyers for that market refuse to purchase at last week's prices, while Philadelphia men claim that the stock generally will bring less per hundred pounds in Philadelphia, and that if sales are made to them it must be at prices that their market will bear. With this state of feeling among buyers dealers have found it pretty difficult to make sales, and in consequence the trade rules slow and dull, with a difference of from ¼c to ½c between buyers and sellers. What cattle changed hands were generally reported to be at prices ¼c lower than yesterday, to which time last week's rates were fully sustained. The prospect is that while the receipts will not be more than can be taken by buyers, yet sellers will have to concede a little, and most of the drovers think that the market will move at about ¼c lower than last week, unless the arrivals prove heavy during the latter part of the week, in which case a further concession would of course occur.

Stockers.

The supply of this grade of cattle offering continues light, very few finding their way to this market. Trade in this class of stock rules very dull, although there is a fair inquiry among our farmers for stockers, but better prices can be obtained for them in the west than here, and until the demand there ceases, or our dealers pay better prices, but few will be offered on the market.

Bulls.

The supply of this class on sale is light, though good prices are being paid for them. Two months ago bulls were a dull sale at any prices, now sales are made readily at prices from $3 to $3 75 @ 100 lbs.

Hogs.

But few fresh cows are offering, and although but little inquiry is made for them for shipment, yet a good many changed hands at Allegheny every week. Sales may be quoted from $40 to $60, according to quality as milkers, &c.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which the different grades of cattle are selling. Extra 1,700 lbs Steer, $7,00; Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 Steer, $6,25a6,50; Good to Prime, 1,1600 to 1,200, $5,50a575; Common to Medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4,75a5,25; Fair to Good Cows, 800 to 1,500, $3,00a$4,25; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, $3,75a$4,25.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report we stated the market to be pretty steady, with a light supply offering and but little demand, as is most generally the case during holidays. We also remarked that our judgment from the small sales for the week past, and low prices which had ruled, that in all probability an advance in prices would occur as soon as dealers got down to work again. Such has turned out to be the case. The market this week opened up with a light supply on sale and a fair demand for shipment. Under these influence prices advanced a little, sales being made on Monday of quite a large number of hogs. On Tuesday the market again opened up with light supply offering, and a fair demand ruling particularly for the best grades which sold at full rates. All the prime hogs offered on the market found ready sales at prices ¼c higher than ruled last week. To-day trade opened up lively with very few prime hogs on sale, and the demand fair, with an activity in the trade unlooked for, and cattle sold without any difficulty at about seller's own prices. Most of the dealers left for home on Friday evening, a good many of them going home with unfilled orders, the market closing firm with a good prospect for the coming week. This week the market opened up with a rather light supply on sale till Tuesday. The number of buyers in attendance fair and the trade during Tuesday was moderately active, most of the sales being made to country buyers at prices fully as high as ruled last week. To-day the market opened up with an increased supply on sale, and the feeling among New York and Philadelphia buyers not quite so good. Advices from New York are not so favorable and buyers for that market refuse to purchase at last week's prices, while Philadelphia men claim that the stock generally will bring less per hundred pounds in Philadelphia, and that if sales are made to them it must be at prices that their market will bear. With this state of feeling among buyers dealers have found it pretty difficult to make sales, and in consequence the trade rules slow and dull, with a difference of from ¼c to ½c between buyers and sellers. What cattle changed hands were generally reported to be at prices ¼c lower than yesterday, to which time last week's rates were fully sustained. The prospect is that while the receipts will not be more than can be taken by buyers, yet sellers will have to concede a little, and most of the drovers think that the market will move at about ¼c lower than last week, unless the arrivals prove heavy during the latter part of the week, in which case a further concession would of course occur.

Stockers.

The supply of this grade of cattle offering continues light, very few finding their way to this market. Trade in this class of stock rules very dull, although there is a fair inquiry among our farmers for stockers, but better prices can be obtained for them in the west than here, and until the demand there ceases, or our dealers pay better prices, but few will be offered on the market.

Bulls.

The supply of this class on sale is light, though good prices are being paid for them. Two months ago bulls were a dull sale at any prices, now sales are made readily at prices from $3 to $3 75 @ 100 lbs.

But few fresh cows are offering, and although but little inquiry is made for them for shipment, yet a good many changed hands at Allegheny every week. Sales may be quoted from $40 to $60, according to quality as milkers, &c.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which the different grades of cattle are selling. Extra 1,700 lbs Steer, $7,00; Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 Steer, $6,25a6,50; Good to Prime, 1,1600 to 1,200, $5,50a575; Common to Medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4,75a5,25; Fair to Good Cows, 800 to 1,500, $3,00a$4,25; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, $3,75a$4,25.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report we stated the market to be pretty steady, with a light supply offering and but little demand, as is most generally the case during holidays. We also remarked that our judgment from the small sales for the week past, and low prices which had ruled, that in all probability an advance in prices would occur as soon as dealers got down to work again. Such has turned out to be the case. The market this week opened up with a light supply on sale and a fair demand for shipment. Under these influence prices advanced a little, sales being made on Monday of quite a large number of hogs. On Tuesday the market again opened up with light supply offering, and a fair demand ruling particularly for the best grades which sold at full rates. All the prime hogs offered on the market found ready sales at prices ¼c higher than ruled last week. To-day trade opened up lively with very few prime hogs on sale, and the demand fair, with an activity in the trade unlooked for, and cattle sold without any difficulty at about seller's own prices. Most of the dealers left for home on Friday evening, a good many of them going home with unfilled orders, the market closing firm with a good prospect for the coming week. This week the market opened up with a rather light supply on sale till Tuesday. The number of buyers in attendance fair and the trade during Tuesday was moderately active, most of the sales being made to country buyers at prices fully as high as ruled last week. To-day the market opened up with an increased supply on sale, and the feeling among New York and Philadelphia buyers not quite so good. Advices from New York are not so favorable and buyers for that market refuse to purchase at last week's prices, while Philadelphia men claim that the stock generally will bring less per hundred pounds in Philadelphia, and that if sales are made to them it must be at prices that their market will bear. With this state of feeling among buyers dealers have found it pretty difficult to make sales, and in consequence the trade rules slow and dull, with a difference of from ¼c to ½c between buyers and sellers. What cattle changed hands were generally reported to be at prices ¼c lower than yesterday, to which time last week's rates were fully sustained. The prospect is that while the receipts will not be more than can be taken by buyers, yet sellers will have to concede a little, and most of the drovers think that the market will move at about ¼c lower than last week, unless the arrivals prove heavy during the latter part of the week, in which case a further concession would of course occur.

Stockers.

The supply of this grade of cattle offering continues light, very few finding their way to this market. Trade in this class of stock rules very dull, although there is a fair inquiry among our farmers for stockers, but better prices can be obtained for them in the west than here, and until the demand there ceases, or our dealers pay better prices, but few will be offered on the market.

Bulls.

The supply of this class on sale is light, though good prices are being paid for them. Two months ago bulls were a dull sale at any prices, now sales are made readily at prices from $3 to $3 75 @ 100 lbs.

But few fresh cows are offering, and although but little inquiry is made for them for shipment, yet a good many changed hands at Allegheny every week. Sales may be quoted from $40 to $60, according to quality as milkers, &c.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which the different grades of cattle are selling. Extra 1,700 lbs Steer, $7,00; Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 Steer, $6,25a6,50; Good to Prime, 1,1600 to 1,200, $5,50a575; Common to Medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4,75a5,25; Fair to Good Cows, 800 to 1,500, $3,00a$4,25; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, $3,75a$4,25.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report we remarked that the market was better than dealers thought it would be. During holidays there is generally an absence of dealers noticeable in the market, but this year, contrary to former years, the number of buyers was large, and the number of cattle on sale small. Under the circumstances, with a demand for cattle largely exceeding the supply, the market at the close of our last report ruled active at increased figures.

On Thursday it opened up with a light supply on sale, and prices fully 50c higher than at the same time the week before, with every prospect of selling at the advance till the end of the week. On Friday the receipts were again light, and the market quotably higher than at the first of the week. The exceeding light supply on sale caused an activity in the trade unlooked for, and cattle sold without any difficulty at about seller's own prices. Most of the dealers left for home on Friday evening, a good many of them going home with unfilled orders, the market closing firm with a good prospect for the coming week. This week the market opened up with a rather light supply on sale till Tuesday. The number of buyers in attendance fair and the trade during Tuesday was moderately active, most of the sales being made to country buyers at prices fully as high as ruled last week. To-day the market opened up with an increased supply on sale, and the feeling among New York and Philadelphia buyers not quite so good. Advices from New York are not so favorable and buyers for that market refuse to purchase at last week's prices, while Philadelphia men claim that the stock generally will bring less per hundred pounds in Philadelphia, and that if sales are made to them it must be at prices that their market will bear. With this state of feeling among buyers dealers have found it pretty difficult to make sales, and in consequence the trade rules slow and dull, with a difference of from ¼c to ½c between buyers and sellers. What cattle changed hands were generally reported to be at prices ¼c lower than yesterday, to which time last week's rates were fully sustained. The prospect is that while the receipts will not be more than can be taken by buyers, yet sellers will have to concede a little, and most of the drovers think that the market will move at about ¼c lower than last week, unless the arrivals prove heavy during the latter part of the week, in which case a further concession would of course occur.

Stockers.

The supply of this grade of cattle offering continues light, very few finding their way to this market. Trade in this class of stock rules very dull, although there is a fair inquiry among our farmers for stockers, but better prices can be obtained for them in the west than here, and until the demand there ceases, or our dealers pay better prices, but few will be offered on the market.

Bulls.

The supply of this class on sale is light, though good prices are being paid for them. Two months ago bulls were a dull sale at any prices, now sales are made readily at prices from $3 to $3 75 @ 100 lbs.

But few fresh cows are offering, and although but little inquiry is made for them for shipment, yet a good many changed hands at Allegheny every week. Sales may be quoted from $40 to $60, according to quality as milkers, &c.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which the different grades of cattle are selling. Extra 1,700 lbs Steer, $7,00; Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 Steer, $6,25a6,50; Good to Prime, 1,1600 to 1,200, $5,50a575; Common to Medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4,75a5,25; Fair to Good Cows, 800 to 1,500, $3,00a$4,25; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, $3,75a$4,25.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report we stated the market to be pretty steady, with a light supply offering and but little demand, as is most generally the case during holidays. We also remarked that our judgment from the small sales for the week past, and low prices which had ruled, that in all probability an advance in prices would occur as soon as dealers got down to work again. Such has turned out to be the case. The market this week opened up with light supply offering, and a fair demand ruling particularly for the best grades which sold at full rates. All the prime hogs offered on the market found ready sales at prices ¼c higher than ruled last week. To-day trade opened up lively with very few prime hogs on sale, and the demand fair, with an activity in the trade unlooked for, and cattle sold without any difficulty at about seller's own prices. Most of the dealers left for home on Friday evening, a good many of them going home with unfilled orders, the market closing firm with a good prospect for the coming week. This week the market opened up with a rather light supply on sale till Tuesday. The number of buyers in attendance fair and the trade during Tuesday was moderately active, most of the sales being made to country buyers at prices fully as high as ruled last week. To-day the market opened up with an increased supply on sale, and the feeling among New York and Philadelphia buyers not quite so good. Advices from New York are not so favorable and buyers for that market refuse to purchase at last week's prices, while Philadelphia men claim that the stock generally will bring less per hundred pounds in Philadelphia, and that if sales are made to them it must be at prices that their market will bear. With this state of feeling among buyers dealers have found it pretty difficult to make sales, and in consequence the trade rules slow and dull, with a difference of from ¼c to ½c between buyers and sellers. What cattle changed hands were generally reported to be at prices ¼c lower than yesterday, to which time last week's rates were fully sustained. The prospect is that while the receipts will not be more than can be taken by buyers, yet sellers will have to concede a little, and most of the drovers think that the market will move at about ¼c lower than last week, unless the arrivals prove heavy during the latter part of the week, in which case a further concession would of course occur.

Stockers.

The supply of this grade of cattle offering continues light, very few finding their way to this market. Trade in this class of stock rules very dull, although there is a fair inquiry among our farmers for stockers, but better prices can be obtained for them in the west than here, and until the demand there ceases, or our dealers pay better prices, but few will be offered on the market.

Bulls.

The supply of this class on sale is light, though good prices are being paid for them. Two months ago bulls were a dull sale at any prices, now sales are made readily at prices from $3 to $3 75 @ 100 lbs.

But few fresh cows are offering, and although but little inquiry is made for them for shipment, yet a good many changed hands at Allegheny every week. Sales may be quoted from $40 to $60, according to quality as milkers, &c.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which the different grades of cattle are selling. Extra 1,700 lbs Steer, $7,00; Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 Steer, $6,25a6,50; Good to Prime, 1,1600 to 1,200, $5,50a575; Common to Medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4,75a5,25; Fair to Good Cows, 800 to 1,500, $3,00a$4,25; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, $3,75a$4,25.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report we remarked that the market was better than dealers thought it would be. During holidays there is generally an absence of dealers noticeable in the market, but this year, contrary to former years, the number of buyers was large, and the number of cattle on sale small. Under the circumstances, with a demand for cattle largely exceeding the supply, the market at the close of our last report ruled active at increased figures.

On Thursday it opened up with a light supply on sale, and prices fully 50c higher than at the same time the week before, with every prospect of selling at the advance till the end of the week. On Friday the receipts were again light, and the market quotably higher than at the first of the week. The exceeding light supply on sale caused an activity in the trade unlooked for, and cattle sold without any difficulty at about seller's own prices. Most of the dealers left for home on Friday evening, a good many of them going home with unfilled orders, the market closing firm with a good prospect for the coming week. This week the market opened up with a rather light supply on sale till Tuesday. The number of buyers in attendance fair and the trade during Tuesday was moderately active, most of the sales being made to country buyers at prices fully as high as ruled last week. To-day the market opened up with an increased supply on sale, and the feeling among New York and Philadelphia buyers not quite so good. Advices from New York are not so favorable and buyers for that market refuse to purchase at last week's prices, while Philadelphia men claim that the stock generally will bring less per hundred pounds in Philadelphia, and that if sales are made to them it must be at prices

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO!—A happy New Year to all! That which is past is past, and that which is done can not be undone. There is, therefore, no necessity for moralizing. But, although no one can tell what of good or evil the New Year may bring, the present and future depend so largely upon ourselves that it would be the height of unwisdom not to pause a moment to remember the old and to forecast the new. The lesson of it all—of its darkness and sorrow, of its blessing and progress—is that the crops we reap are of the seed we sow. Plant TWEEDISM in New York, and the rank growths of corruption poison the whole atmosphere. Incorporate shoddyism into Chicago structures, and hundreds of millions of property and values are destroyed. We cannot cheat nature. The echo is of the character of the voice; the retribute is determined by the tribute itself. All things considered, we cross the threshhold of the New Year under most favorable circumstances, and promises. We have peace, plenty, and prosperity. Honesty has made itself felt, corruption has been compelled to hide its head, and knavery and thievery have been made to let go their hold upon public place and trust. The indications are that an era of conscience is dawning. We have every encouragement to be virtuous and noble, and every discouragement to be otherwise. It has been shown to be not a hopeless task to fight wrong-doers and wrong-doing. From the victories of the old year let us all take courage for the discharge of the duties and obligations of the new, that when it closes we may have the satisfaction of knowing that no man and no good cause has been made to suffer harm or hindrance from us; and so again enjoy that which we here wish one and all—a happy New Year!

THE appointment of the venerable CONCHA to supercede the brutal VALMASEDA as Captain General of Cuba, is to be likely to produce the change there which the civilized world requires at the hands of Spain. Although experienced by long service, there is no probability that he will be able to restrain the ferocious volunteers, whose will is law. He is more likely to fall a victim than win a victory. It is plain that a crisis in Cuban affairs is at hand.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* has come to the conclusion that the periodical and increasing urgency of the coal scarcity in that market is on account of the "lack of sufficient capital and energy in the business" there. Of the "lack of capital and energy" there can be no doubt,—some of the more recent proofs on this point are even ludicrous. The *Gazette* does well to call the attention of manufacturers and consumers in general to their interest in this connection. It recommends, among other things, the building of iron barges. What concerns the question most is the improvement of the river, so that there be water, without which it matters little whether the barges be wood or iron. By the way, what has become of the improvement question?

CONTRARY to what has been supposed and public opinion also, we believe, the President is not disposed to change the Cuban policy of the administration, but will adhere to that of non-interference. If anything is done, therefore, Congress must take the initiative, which there is some reason for supposing it will do—unless Spain alters its policy most decidedly—no reasonbling, by recommending that the President remonstrate against the ferocious policy recently inaugurated, and the general inhuman manner of prosecuting the war against the revolutionists. In this connection the retiring of Mr. FISH from the State Department is again reported. His ideas are extremely conservative and prevail in the administration, so far as foreign affairs are concerned.

THE degree of "alarm" with which, according to the opposition press, the administration regards the proposed investigation of the general order business in connection with the New York Custom-house, may be inferred from the statement of Colonel STOCKING, a partner of LEER, that no matter how rigid and searching the examination may be, nothing will be shown connecting General Porter or any of the President's official household with a share of the profits resulting from the general business. This is exactly what the honest people of the country look for. It is probable, however, that the present system will be broken up. Indeed, it is said that the President has already said the issue of an order reforming the conduct of affairs in a more thoromer manner, as soon as the investigation ordered by the Senate is completed.

THE Civil Service Commission has been requested by the President to reassemble this week and act as Advisory Board in putting in operation the rules which will hereafter govern appointments. Orders have been issued to the Departments and Collectors of Customs to put the rules in operation; in a word, Gen. GRANT is vigorously carrying out the pledge in his recent special message. From to-day character and capacity, so far as it is possible to apply the rule, not caucus or a Congressman's "indorsement," will constitute the superior considerations. If nothing else, it may be safely said that a great deal of trading capital is at once stricken out of existence. Or, as the correspondent of the New York *Times* says, "everywhere, on and after Monday next, political influence is at an end in the appointment or removal of the classes of public officers not specially excepted in the rules as published." On the reassembling of Congress a movement will be made for enacting the rules into a law, in accordance with the recommendation of Gen GRANT.

A FEW days ago we expressed the opinion that those States which at present impose property or educational qualifications on the right of suffrage, without deducting the number of persons so excluded from the representative electoral basis, did so in plain violation of the spirit and intent of the amendments to the Constitution, and that if the matter were properly presented and pushed it would probably be so decided. A movement in this direction is, we observe, being made. A petition is being signed by the disfranchised population of Rhode Island, to be presented to Congress after the holidays, praying for the enforcement in that State of the Constitutional Amendments in question. While Governor BURNSIDE is known to be desirous of extending the suffrage to the foreign born soldiers and sailors who fought during the late rebellion, it is believed that none of the representatives in Congress from that State are sincerely in favor of the enfranchisement of naturalized citizens. Hence the petition will be entrusted to some Western member. It is a question of very considerable importance, nor do we know of any reason why the provisions of the Constitution should not be as impartially and strictly enforced in Rhode Island or Massachusetts as in Georgia or South Carolina.

THE recent act of virtual repudiation of the Virginia Legislature with respect to the debt of that State, is attracting no little attention and discussion. To their honor, be it said, the press and people of the State almost unanimously condemn the repeal of the funding bill as a disgraceful stain upon their credit, and demand that the entire debt shall be funded and the interest promptly paid. It is true that the debt is a large one, and that almost one-third of it properly belongs to West Virginia, which has never assumed its share. Still, however, no more suicidal policy than that which has been adopted could possibly be pursued. Governor WALKER, we believe, originated the scheme under which the funding process has gone on, and it is expected he will veto the bill. The total debt of the State is some forty millions of dollars, about thirty of which, however, have been placed in new bonds, leaving about ten millions unfunded. The action of the Legislature suspends the funding of this remainder, and prevents the payment of the January interest, amounting to about six hundred thousand dollars, although there is said to be nearly double that amount in the Treasury, without the passage of an act appropriating it for that purpose. It is a most unfortunate condition of affairs. No State can prosper that repudiates its obligations.

A WONDERFUL LAW-SUIT.

One of the greatest wonders of the time is the TICHBORNE law-suit, and though many months ago we gave our readers an outline of the case, the inherent interest of the subject is such as to justify us in referring to it again. In fact, the successive developments and changing aspects of the trial, which have made it an absorbing topic of conversation and of ever renewed interest in Great Britain, may reasonably enlist curiosity and inquiry on this side of the Atlantic. Indeed, in all time to come, not only jurists, but psychologists, physiologists, physiognomists and all students of man, will consult the records of the case for phenomena bearing upon their respective subjects of investigation. The costs of the trial already run up to more than £120,000. In order to meet his heavy outlay the claimant of the TICHBORNE estate issued bonds to the amount of £70,000; his bonds, like those of the Southern Confederacy, finding ready takers in the London money market. Besides the funds thus received, he has had the personal inheritance left him by Lady TICHBORNE, who before her sudden death in 1869 owned him as her son and made him her heir. Her recognition of the impostor, if he be an impostor, is one of the puzzling circumstances of the case.

In 1854 the real ROGER TICHBORNE was reported lost in the ship "Bella," the vessel being supposed to have perished in the Atlantic with all on board. In 1862 Sir ROGER TICHBORNE, the father, died, when his younger son took the title and entered into possession of the property, which would have belonged to the oldest son if he had been alive. Lady TICHBORNE, it seems, still entertained a hope that her oldest son was still alive, and might be found, and therefore, in 1863, she put an advertisement in the *Times*, naming the ship in which he was said to have been lost, and earnestly calling for information concerning him. Two years having elapsed without any answer to this call, the lady was surprised by a letter from a lawyer named GIBBS, in New South Wales, which stated that a portion of the *Bella's* passengers had been saved by a ship bound for Australia, and had been taken to Melbourne. The lawyer then requested her to give him a description of and details concerning the person whom the advertisement called for, as he might search for him. To this letter Lady TICHBORNE at once replied, suggesting that if her son had been saved, he might probably have changed his name and married—and she also offered a large reward for success in hunting up the lost heir. A few months afterward she received a letter informing her that the lost one was found, and under the name of DR CASTRO was living in Wagga-Wagga. After a few months more, she received a letter signed ROGER TICHBORNE, in which she was asked to forgive him for his long silence, which he would explain when they met. She was also asked to send the writer £200 to defray his expenses to England, as he wished to return home immediately. As the handwriting of the letter was strange to her, Lady TICHBORNE did not answer this letter, but she wrote to GIBBS, the lawyer, that she could not recognize her son without seeing him. In reply to this communication she received a letter with a photograph. Though her son had been tall and slender when she last saw him, while the picture represented a very corpulent person, she fancied that she detected some traces of resemblance, and therefore sent the passage money asked for. Towards the end of 1866, DR CASTRO arrived in England, but instead of at once going to see Lady TICHBORNE who was in Paris, he took lodgings with a family named ORTON in Wapping, people who formerly lived near the TICHBORNES and were perfectly familiar with their family history. Only after a considerable sojourn in Wapping he went to Paris, and was at once recognized by Lady TICHBORNE as her son. Until her death, three years afterwards, he was so looked upon and treated by her, but by the rest of the family he was regarded as an impostor, and his claims to the property indignantly denied. Looking at the naked facts of the case most people, no doubt, agree with them.

The true ROGER TICHBOURNE was delicate and refined in appearance. The claimant is very fat and coarse. The true ROGER was carefully educated, and spent many years in France, where he became perfectly familiar with the French language. The claimant can hardly utter a sentence without betraying the defects of his education, and he knows not a word of French. When the true ROGER embarked on his last voyage he had a large sum of money standing to his credit in bank, money never drawn for, whereas the claimant had to beg for £200 to pay his passage to England. A severe attack of disease affecting the brain may do much in overstiking the constitution, and changing the appearance, but hardly so much as is asserted in this case. On the other hand, the claimant displays the most astonishing familiarity with the English life of ROGER TICHBORNE, even with minute incidents and details which it would seem impossible for a pretender to master. His power of explanation, also, of removing difficulties and meeting objections so as to give consistence and plausibility to his story, is said to be amazing. The ablest lawyers are thwarted and confounded by him. If he is an imposter, who picked up his knowledge of ROGER TICHBORNE'S early life and family history at second hand, his mere memory makes him a marvel. It must, however, be mentioned that dozens of witnesses of unimpeachable veracity, who knew the missing heir, recognize him in the much badgered claimant. It must moreover be admitted that the attempt in which he is engaged was a very unlikely enterprise for the son of a butcher, settled in Australia, to undertake. Some readers may need to be informed that those who believe him, with ROGER TICHBORNE, believe that his real name is ORTON, and that he is a son of the family with whom he lived in Wapping on his first arrival in England. And their hope at present is to find evidence in Australia to substantiate that view. The process may yet last for months, or even years.

NEW LICENSE LAW.

An effort is being made by a number of gentlemen interested in the license question, to secure such legislation as will in some measure harmonize opposing interests, and result more advantageously to all parties concerned. The details have not yet been perfected, but a bill has been prepared embodying the main changes which it is proposed to make in the law. It was understood that the bill was not to be publicly discussed until submitted to the Legislature, when it would come regularly before the public, and ample time be allowed for its examination. Reference has already been made to it, however, in the columns of a contemporary, and as some of the statements are erroneous and calculated to mislead the public, it is necessary, in order to correct false impressions, to give the main provisions of the bill, as follow:

It repeals all exisiting laws relative to the sale of liquors in Allegheny county; takes the granting of licenses from the Commissioners, and requires the County Treasurer to issue licenses on payment of fee and filing of proper bond by the applicants. Brewers and distillers are to be classed and licensed under the act of April 10, 1849, to give bond, and pay double the rate of tax assessed by that act. Every vender or commission merchant of vinous, malt or distilled liquors, shall be classed according to the amount of sales, and pay fees ranging from $200 up to $1,000 a year. All applicants for license for hotels, inns or taverns, and saloons, in the cities or boroughs, shall be classed "city," and pay $400 license; in the townships they shall be classed "county," and pay $200. Eating house licenses for "city," $200; and for "county," $100. Applicants for license are required to give bond, with three sureties, in the sum of $5,000, for the proper observance of the provisions of the law, and for all judgments and damages sustained under the bond. When a complaint shall be made in writing, under oath, that the licensee has violated the law, the bond shall be passed to the Prothonotary, who shall enter judgment for the penalty. Druggists are not required to take out a license to sell admixtures of liquors, under prescription, but are prohibited from selling or giving away any liquors, or admixtures thereof, as a beverage. When a riot occurs at any *unlicensed* house, the keeper may be indicted and punished as an aider and abettor of the riot. All the existing provisions against selling on Sunday, to minors, to intoxicated persons, habitual drunkards, and others, are embraced in the new bill. Any tavern keeper making a person drunk on his premises, shall be fined ten dollars for each offense, to be recovered at the suit of wife, husband, parent, child or relative.

Those familiar with the existing license laws will observe that the principal changes proposed are—the taking of the power to grant licenses from the Commissioners, and allowing any one the privilege to take out a license who can pay the fee and give the proper bond.

MR. SUMNER'S PROPOSITION.

MR. SUMNER'S proposition that the President shall not be eligible for more than one term, is eliciting considerable comment, though little that is new, so far as we have seen, has as yet been said on either side. The opposition to it is perhaps greater than was expected, and even apart from the antagonizing fact, or what appears to be a fact, that the movement forms a part of the "anti-GRANT" campaign, the prospect is not favorable. There certainly have been periods when the one Presidential term rule would have been a blessing to the country, and it is quite as undeniable, also, that there has been a period when its operation would have been regarded in another light. We mean in the case of Mr. LINCOLN. But if one Presidential term, why not one Congressional and Senatorial term? If the argument that the President may or does use the power and patronage of his office to secure his re-election is good, is not this as true of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives? Is it not a fact, in a majority of cases, that from the time these latter take their seats, their re-election becomes the object of their chief solicitude? Gen. GRANT'S new Civil Service plan, it is true, will materially curtail the patronage wherewith they have operated, but the general fact remains; and in proportion to the magnitude of the stations, is not the one term principle as necessary for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives as the President? We think so; and probably it would not be difficult to prove, even if such is not past experience, that in view of the tendency towards combinations in Congress antagonistic to the general welfare, more evil is likely to result from the re-elective system in the Senatorial and Congressional than the Presidential office. And yet the one term principle might not be the wiser course; for certainly it does sometimes happen, did it happen oftner it would be all the better for the country, that a Senator or Member by his faithfulness and experience renders his continuance in office in the highest degree important. This class of Representatives, however, seldom have occasion to intrigue in their own behalf—as a general thing they may rely on the people. After all, the question involved in Mr. SUMNER'S proposition is, can the people be trusted in making choice of President? If they cannot, is there not reason for apprehension touching Senators and Representatives? Mr. SUMNER is famed for the comprehensiveness of his views—at least he wishes to be so regarded—and he may yet conclude to give the principle of which he is at present the champion the fullest application of which it is legitimately capable.

OUR telegraphic news summary of yesterday morning contained a brief paragraph stating that Judge GAMBLE, of the Lycoming County Court of Common Pleas, had granted a rule upon the Roman Catholic Bishop of Scranton, requiring him to appear and show cause why he should not revoke his recent letter suspending Father SLACK, of his diocese, from the exercise of any priestly functions. This case, which has several times been mentioned among our newsitems, is one of considerable public importance, and whatever the decision of Judge GAMBLE may be, will unquestionably be appealed to the Court of last resort. It involves the principle whether the authority of Roman Catholic bishops in the United States is limited by the canon law of the Church, or is dependent only on the will of the bishops themselves, subject to appeal to the Pope. Father SLACK was removed from his pastorate in the early part of last month, without charges or trial; whereupon he filed a bill in equity, praying for an injunction against the bishop, restraining him from carrying out his sentence, on the ground that it conflicted with the canon law of the Church. The injunction being temporarily granted, and the bishop moving to dissolve it, the whole question necessarily came up for argument. In delivering his opinion Judge GAMBLE decided that so far as its relation to the civil power is concerned, the Roman Catholic Church in this country occupies ground in common with other religious organizations; that, notwithstanding any usage to the contrary, every priest has the right to be heard in his own defense before being punished, as provided for in the canon law; and that the arbitrary act of the Bishop was, therefore, not binding on Father SLACK. The case comes up again next Wednesday, when the Bishop will probably be directed to restore the deposed priest to his pastorate. The principle involved is, been in dispute for many years, and the final disposition made of the question will be watched with great interest by the people of the country at large.

THE ecclesiastical controversy between the Roman Catholic bishop of Scranton, and Father STACK, a priest of his diocese, to the civil aspect of which we referred a day or two ago, is attracting attention all over the country, by reason of the gravity of the question involved, and the prospect that the protest of Father STACK against the arbitrary exercise of power by the bishops of the Catholic Church in this country, will prove to be the entering wedge of a movement destined to bring that Church, in its usages and discipline, into conformity with the requirements of modern civilization. It has hitherto been claimed that the Catholic Church in this country is purely a missionary establishment, and as such is not subject to the canon law of the Church as established in Catholic countries, but that the power of the bishop over his priesthood is absolute, carrying with it the right to remove without filing charges or giving a hearing. This was the position assumed by Bishop O'HARA in his motion to dissolve the injunction granted against him. On the other hand it is maintained that Roman Catholic Churches in the United States, within fixed dioceses and under the jurisdiction of bishops having fixed sees, are canonical and not missionary churches, and are to be governed by the universal law of the Roman Catholic Church, and that no priest within such fixed bishopric can be removed except after trial and condemnation, as provided for by the canon law. It is also held that the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is, in the sense of the law, a voluntary association, the same as any other church; that a priest loses no right of citizenship by his reception of holy orders in the Church; and that therefore the removal of Father STACK as an officer of a voluntary association, without accusation or trial, is an invasion of his civil rights as a citizen. The case comes up for decision to-day, the bishop being required to show cause why he should not reinstate the suspended priest in his pastorate. Great interest is said to be taken in the matter, especially by Catholics, and it is reported that an avalanche of letters is pouring in upon Father STACK from all parts of the country, favoring him up in the position he has assumed. The general impression is that the Court will issue a mandatory process requiring the bishop to observe the canon law of his Church.

IT is manifest that there is to be a grand descent upon Congress this winter by the legion of land grabbers and monopolists at Washington. The Kansas subsidy railroads are fighting for more land before the Department of the Interior, and on a single day (the 13th of December), four bills were introduced into the House of Representatives, each having for its object the obtaining of a fat slice of the national domain. We observe also that a Representative from Iowa has introduced a bill to set apart ten million acres of public land for the purpose of maintaining a National University, the plan and government of which are reserved for future legislation. This is probably the same project to which we some time ago referred as being on foot, although the number of acres proposed to be asked for in the original proposition was thirty millions. It is to be hoped that the scheme, and all others of its class, may be promptly defeated. There is no possible present need of an institution of the kind proposed, but there is every reason why the remaining portion of the public lands should be held in faithful and jealous trust for the actual wants of our rapidly increasing population.

THE FEE BILL.

The accounts of Prothonotary Ross have been audited by B. F. KENNEDY, Esq., on behalf of the State. The new fee bill went into effect, July 1, 1871, and this audit includes five months, ending December 1st—that being the close of the fiscal year for the State. The affairs of the Prothonotary's office are thus summarized:

Tax on 2,316 writs, 50 per cent.	$1,158 00
Tax on 308 appeals, 25 per cent.	77 00
	$1,235 00
Less 3 per cent. commission	37 05
Due State on writs	$1,197 95
Aggregate amount of fees received from July 1 to December 1, 1871	$6,785 41
Deduct 5-12 of $1,500 salary	625 00
	$6,160 41
Deduct 50 per cent. of excess	5,080 25
Due State on fees	$3,080 21
Due State on writs as above	1,197 95
Total amount due State	$4,278 16
Amount in Controller's hands	1,712 06
	$2,566 10

The salary allowed by law to the Prothonotary is $5,000 per year, provided that the fees are sufficient to meet this amount, and if insufficient then he shall receive only such proportion of his salary as shall be equal to the aggregate of the fees earned, after paying clerk hire, fees to the State, etc. The Controller has thus far paid the Prothonotary at the rate of $5,000 per year, or $2,083 30 for the five months. It thus appears that the county stands indebted to the State in the amount of $2,566 10, and that the office as at present managed will not pay the salary.

When the fee bill was drawn, it was not contemplated that the earnings of any of the offices would fall so low as to render it necessary to infringe upon the salary. On the other hand, the calculation was that a handsome surplus would remain after paying all expenses. But so far as the Prothonotary's office is concerned, the calculation does not hold out. The solution of the difficulty, however, is an easy one. When the new fee bill was before the Legislature, the policy of abolishing the State tax on writs, and the tax on fees was discussed, and was known to be favored by the Auditor General. Since the experience of the past five months has demonstrated that the fees are not high enough for that purpose, the whole difficulty can be remedied by simply abolishing the State tax of fifty per cent. on all fees in excess of $1,500, which county officers have heretofore been and are still required to pay. The tax on writs and appeals might remain, if thought desirable, and be paid into the county treasury The County Controller, Mr. LAMBERT, suggests this as a proper and easy remedy for the present difficulty. The repeal of the tax on fees would be sufficient in itself to meet the case of the Prothonotary, but there would be no objection to repealing also the tax on writs and appeals, which would result in a saving to suitors. The figures in the Auditor General's office show that it costs about as much to collect this tax, throughout the State, as it comes to. A large proportion of the counties make no return under it, while others return but very limited amounts. Allegheny county, in 1870, paid about $7,000, out of $10,000 received from the State.

The County Controller will communicate to the members of the Allegheny delegation in the Legislature, the facts as above recited, and suggest a modification of the fee bill as indicated. The new bill works well in other respects, and will result in saving large sums annually to the tax-payers. No countenance whatever should be given to the clamor for its repeal, which has been raised by one of the city papers. The duty of the Legislature is to correct whatever mistakes have been made; and the duty and interest of the people of this county are to adhere rigidly to the principle of making all the county offices salaried as nearly as possible. It would be strange, indeed, if so radical a change could be effected without making a single mistake. We have the declarations of Mr. LAMBERT that the bill, with a few slight amendments, will work well, and save thousands of dollars annually to the people. Only those who are perversely wrong-headed will question his judgment, as he has become thoroughly familiar with its workings during the past six months.

The COMMERCIAL was an early and earnest advocate of the salary system, and the cutting off of all fees to public officers. If it had taken any part whatever in framing the present fee bill, it would not shirk the responsibility. We should be proud of the distinction. The imperfections of the bill are not near so great or numerous as certain interested individuals would have the public believe; but were they ever so great or numerous, the responsibility would not rest with us. We contended for the application of a principle—a principle demanded by the public in terms so emphatic as to cause the Regular as well as Reform Republican County Convention of 1870 to make a part of their platforms, and to demand the pledges of their candidates to give it legal force and effect. But one or two amendments, as has been shown, will make the bill, in every respect work satisfactorily, and it is only necessary for the Legislature to adopt the suggestion of our worthy Controller, and repeal the tax on offices or writs, or both, as may seem just. In this they will no doubt have the aid and co-operation of Auditor General HARTRANFT, and other State officers. Under no circumstance should the question of repealing so wholesome and economical a law be entertained for a single moment. Next year all the important county offices will fall under the provisions of the bill, and by that time it can be perfectly adapted to all, and made to inure largely to the benefit of the people.

ELSEWHERE is printed an article from the New York *Tribune* on the Cuba question. We believe it reflects the popular sentiment. While this country is not the guardian of other countries, it has a deep interest in common humanity, particularly as it is concerned in the doings of our near neighbors. As things have been for some time going on in Cuba, we certainly have a right to speak, if not a duty to perform. We have confidence that General GRANT'S administration will make no mistake in performing that duty. Spanish savagery, as it has been practiced in Cuba for more than three years, has become an offense in the eyes of Christian nations; and the new inventions in this line just promulgated, we certainly cannot tolerate. It is to be hoped that the Government will view the question in this light.

THE Memorial of the Industrial League herewith printed, is a clear and forcible presentation of the question of duties and taxation, as related to the prosperity of the country. It is the outline of a policy which Congress might safely adopt. We are curious to see how the "reformers," who profess so much sympathy for the "common people," will meet the proposition to abolish the import duties on tea and coffee, articles of universal consumption, and wholly imported. With such abolition of duties, a tax of fifty millions annually would be removed. This is what protectionists are for. What are the "reformers" for? We hazard nothing in saying that they are for taxing tea and coffee, and for admitting free iron, steel and other articles, all of which we produce here, and the free importation of which would stop our mills, drive our labor from employment, start up foreign mills, and give employment to labor abroad. The Memorial is a happy presentation of the American system.

THE New York *World* having reported the prominent colored politician, GEORGE T. DOWNING, as being the moving spirit of a combination said to exist among the negroes for the purpose of defeating the renomination of President GRANT, that intelligent person characterizes the statement as false, and adds that to the best of his knowledge and belief no such combination as is intimated exists among the colored people. There has been, he says, some slight dissatisfaction in the South, but his observations lead him to believe that the voters of his race throughout the country stand ready to render the President their warmest support; and that, while indorsement is not given to all his acts, yet in the matter of recognizing and respecting the rights of all men, without respect to color, the country has not had General GRANT'S equal in the Presidential chair. Mr. DOWNING, therefore, prefers him, and thinks that his colored fellow-citizens prefer him, to all other candidates who can be elected. This is probable a pretty correct exhibit of the true position and views of those for whom Mr. DOWNING assumes to speak. He is a shrewd observer and a careful thinker, not given to enthusiasm or over-statement, and his judgment and representations may therefore be pretty confidently relied on.

DEGRADATION OF LAW IN FRANCE

COUNT VON ARNIM'S absence from M. THIERS' "reception" on the first instant, may be sufficiently accounted for by the reason to which the telegraph ascribes the fact, to wit: that he had not yet presented his credentials as Ambassador of Germany, and therefore could not appear among the diplomatic corps on so formal an occasion. Where the Ambassador concerned happens to be both a German and a nobleman, Punctilio may reasonably be presumed to play no insignificant part. At the same time, even at the risk of indulging the quidnunc's foible of magnifying a molehill into a mountain, one cannot but suspect that just now the feelings with which German and French statesmen regard each other, are such as to render New Year congratulations rather difficult. With the TONNELET affair in lively remembrance, Count ARNIM may have been glad of any pretext for avoiding the necessity of employing even those ceremonial phrases which, however empty, might still seem to imply too much. Though the act of assassination was committed so long ago as the 5th of November, and the assassin was tried and acquitted before the end of the same month, the exasperation produced in Germany by the event has been much enhanced by the manner in which the crime and acquittal of TONNELET on the one hand and the German measures of retaliation on the other, have been treated by the French press and people. In fact, the effect of the incidents in widening the breach between the two nations has been so much greater than any one could have anticipated, and their still possible consequences may be so important, that the historical interest of the subject seems to justify us in giving some details concerning them. A French workman named TONNELET, a varnisher by trade, and a soldier during the war, out on a party of pleasure with some companions, swore that he would kill the first Prussian that he met. From the fact that the time was early in the day, it is inferred that the man was not drunk. He even offered to bet that he would kill his Prussian before re-entering Paris. In the evening when the party were returning to the city, they encountered a German soldier, whom TONNELET at once accosted and asked if he was a Prussian. To the questions the man replied in bad French that "he was a Saxon, not a Frenchman," but the words were hardly uttered, when he was stabbed to the heart by the questioner, and fell dead. When the case came on for trial at the Criminal Court of the Seine, the scene, as reported by Germans present, was such as fully to justify all the harsh things formerly uttered, not only by Germans and other foreigners, but by prominent French lawyers about the French bar and the administration of justice in France. TONNELET, cool and confident, behaved as if he thought himself a hero, and he was treated as such by the Court. French politeness was exaggerated in the phraseology in which he was examined, and when he transmuted the threat to which the witnesses testified into a general expression of hatred for the Prussians, the presiding judge commended the sentiment as most worthy and patriotic. Though His Honor yielded to decorum so far as to condemn the conduct of the accused, it was easy to see that he deeply regretted the necessity of having even officially to dissent from the prevailing opinion as to the merits of the case. However, after all he imposed no great restraint upon his feelings as a patriotic Frenchman, as he declared that "there is an abyss (*abime*) between national hatred and common murder." That for the benefit of the culprit the judge made this distinction is attested by the journal *Liberte*, and there seems little room to doubt that he used a good deal of the other disreputable language reported by German witnesses. At any rate, the jury had no difficulty in agreeing on a verdict of acquittal, and TONNELET left the court-room to be treated as a hero of the first magnitude, not only by the rabble but by a portion of the population from whom better things were to be looked for. Even leading newspapers, while regretting and condemning TONNELET'S act, hardly try to conceal their belief that it was rather a blunder than a crime, and manifestly regard the distinction quoted above from the judge's remarks on the case, as a distinction founded in reason and justice. Naturally a profound impression was produced in Germany by the trial and acquittal. The whole extent of French territory occupied by the German troops was placed under martial law—and in another decree of December 21, BISMARCK threatens to seize hostages in the occupied provinces in case fugitive assassins shall not in future be given up for punishment by the German courts. However severe such measures may be, it seems impossible even for those who most sympathize, or most participate in the indignation in the Germanic Confederation at the outrage, to denounce, mitigated and difficult position, to deny that they appear fully warranted by the character of the opposition against which they are directed. No matter how cruel or barbarous the German mode of warfare may have been, or what excesses may have marked the German occupation of the country, the French by degrading the venerable forms of law to the sanction of assassination, cut themselves off from the sympathies of civilized people. Indeed, the whole affair seems to imply a degree of moral decadence in France more deplorable and discouraging than the prostration of military power indicated by the German conquest and occupation.

THE terrible murder committed in Louisville a few days ago by a woman laboring under partial insanity from the habit of reading sensational papers and "yellow covered" literature, is made the occasion of a wide-spread demand on the part of the press for the adoption of measures of some kind calculated to restrain the circulation of such abominable publications which are now to be found exposed for sale on nearly every news stand throughout the country. Nor is there any question that this pernicious garbage, miscalled "literature," is a prominent agent in and excitement to the commission of crime. The recent action of the authorities of the city of Syracuse, in indicting and heavily fining the traffickers in this deadly poison, and that of the postal authorities of England in dealing with the question in the same prompt and rigorous manner, might well be imitated everywhere. The liberty of the press is one thing, the license of the bottomless pit is quite another. If the publishers of these shameful and harmful productions cannot be brought to justice, the booksellers certainly can, for the people have the same right to protect themselves from a moral pestilence that they have from a physical one. And still these publications are not worse in their influence than papers of the *Morning Sewer* and *Evening Cesspool* order.

THE scientific testimony in the WHARTON case, which is of the highest importance not only to the accused person but to the scientific world, has been already made to embrace the celebrated SCHOEPFE case in our own State. It was Prof. AIKEN who made the analyses in that case; and considering that it decided the jury on the verdict of guilty, the discredit which has been thrown over that gentleman's attainments and the impeachment of his analyses in the WHARTON case, produce a decidedly interesting state of things. It would seem that the defense in the WHARTON case is making considerable headway.

A SERIES of interesting experiments with phosphoric lights for use at sea was recently made off the coast of Scotland. This light, it brought into use, would supersede the ordinary blue light now universally used as danger and other signals in the naval and mercantile services. The phosphorated substance is contained in a tin lamp, holding about half a pint, and before being used a hollow tube at the top and bottom of the lamp is opened. The lamp is then suspended by an ordinary piece of wood, which is thrown into the sea. A bright light immediately flashes up, and continues to burn very brilliantly for upwards of three-quarters of an hour. The light can also be used at the masthead of a vessel in a small water can constructed for the purpose. It is expected that the light will be very serviceable for indicating the position of life-buoys at night.

THE growing influence of the Greeks at New York and Liverpool in the markets for cotton, grain and other produce, is so marked as to have attracted the attention of the press. Athens in 1835 became the capital of modern Greece. Situated in the province of Livadia, close to the Bay of Aegina, between the rivers Ilyssus and Kephissus, in a plain covered with olive groves, it is connected with Athens by a railway six miles in length. The city, with 10,000 inhabitants in 1835, has increased to 50,000. The exports of grence, wines, wool, silk, olive oil, wax, honey and fruit, amount annually to about $10,000,000, gold, of our money, and the imports to about $14,000,000.

COL. FORNEY'S "Anecdotes of Public Men," in the Philadelphia *Press*, are about the most entertaining reading of the kind of the period. We conclude that the author intends to throw these contributions into a volume. Should he do so the publishers would issue a talable book, of itself a rare thing.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

During the present year 79 vessels sailed from Provincetown, Massachusetts, for the Grand Banks and other foreign fishing grounds, and have returned without the loss of a single vessel, bringing into that port 87,790 quintals of codfish, 3,000 quintals of halibut, and 1,595 barrels of fish oil. In 1870 there were 86 vessels which brought in 88,708 quintals of cod, 2,661 quintals of halibut, and 1,408 barrels of oil. There was a loss of three vessels.

An intoxicated man saw two cars passing him the other evening, with red and blue lights in the front and rear. His fuddled brain comprehended colored lights, and he was heard to say to himself: "Must be pretty sick—sickly here; they are running drug stores round on wheels".

It appears that the ancients were by no means deficient in the art of dentistry, but on the contrary it seems to be one of the oldest of arts. Cassellus was a dentist in the reign of the Roman Emperors, and gold was used in filling the teeth. But nearly 900 B. C. gold was thus used, and gold wire was employed to hold artificial teeth in position, and it does not seem then to have been a new art. A fragment of the tenth of the Homeric Iliad, 400 B. C., has reference to preventing the burial of any gold with the dead except that bound around the teeth. Herodotus declares that the Egyptians had a knowledge of the diseases of the teeth and their treatment 500 B. C. In Martial, Cassellus is mentioned as either filling or extracting teeth, but he specified that he would not polish false teeth with powder. These facts cover a period of six hundred years.

Oysters have recently become so dear in France that snails have become a common substitute, and it is reckoned that from 50,000 to 70,000 are daily consumed in Paris, being sold at from twelve to fifteen cents (American) a dozen. We do not hear of their being yet come to in England, but oysters there are extremely dear, the beds having in many places become exhausted.

A London surgeon, Dr. Balmanno, has successfully applied the magic lantern to the study of diseases of the skin. A transparent preparation of the skin is taken, and then placed in a magic lantern. A strong hydro-oxygen light casts the picture enlarged on a white sheet, and in this way the smallest details are brought out with astonishing minuteness.

The necrological record of 1871 contains many names of world-wide fame; among them Herschel and Murchison, Dumas and De Kock, Auber and Thalberg. The list comprises also the honored names of George Ticknor, the Cary sisters, Alice and Phebe; Generals Robert Anderson, James Totten and Thomas J. Rodman, Commodore Tatnall. There have fallen among the clergy the Rev. Dr. Gannett, Father Taylor, Bishop Baker and the Rev. Albert Barnes. The scroll also bears the name of John Slidell, James M. Mason and Clement L. Vallandigham.

Making dwarfs and beggars is a common thing in China. For the first, a child of three or four years is taken and a heavy porcelain jar is put over him, so that the head alone is free. This is taken off every evening so that he may sleep, but is put on again in the morning. The child thus advances in age in this imbexible mould, until he can no longer grow. Then the vase is broken. The horrible deformity that must be experienced in this process are even exceeded by the practices in certain establishments in Pekin, where beggars voluntarily submit to having their eyes cut out and their limbs broken, in order to excite public commiseration.

Here is an item interesting to ornithologists: The Bostonians are justly proud of the sparrows on the Common, but lately an interloping "butcher-bird" has invaded that sacred territory, and made it his business to murder the sparrows by wholesale. Last week the cruel bird was spotted by the City Forester and shot, just as he had killed his last sparrow and taken its head off. The butcher-bird is of the size and general appearance of the mocking bird, but his upper bill is hooked and his claws sharp. The birds are to be stuffed, and the pretty sparrows will once more flutter and chirp without fear.

In the North Georgia Conference, while the question of the insanity of a member of the Conference was under discussion, being one preacher stated that the case was not clearly one of mental unsoundness, as the accused could at any time preach an hour and a half to two hours. The Bishop shook his head and remarked, "That's a bad symptom."

In California, brandy, which said to have more body and a smoother taste than grape brandy, has been distilled from the berries of the manzanate bush, which is indigenous to that State, growing nearly everywhere along the foothills and in the mountains. The bushes are usually so large on the mountains where the soil is dry, and in the valleys where there is no moisture, requiring no labor for their cultivation. The berries are about the size of ordinary garden currants, and when ripe, may be kept in sacks for months without exhibiting any signs of decay.

The Paraguayan Chamber of Deputies was, on the 19th of October, the scene of a disgraceful riot, in which the members of Congress and the people in the galleries took part indiscriminately. The opposition are accused of having commenced the fray by throwing gin flasks, the contents of which (the favorite tipple among the Paraguayans) they had, with proper discretion, poured down their own throats. They proceeding provoked the ire of the other side, and in a few minutes the representatives of the nation and the visitors in the Congress halls were all engaged in such mutual encounters and assaults as in a work of mutual slaughter, which ended only when the wounded were killed and some twenty wounded. This affair ended the sessions, but the majority of Congress, composing the opposition, feared to return to their dwellings, for the Prosecutor of the Government against them while separate, and they remained three days shut up inside the Congress building, receiving their food, and, indubitably, a sufficient number of bullets, from the outside, as a matter of fact. But, at last, the President brought matters to a climax by marching with a body of men to the Congress building, and there seizing some of the most prominent.

David R. Dickey, of Randolph, Tipton county, Tennessee, came to an untimely end on Monday last. He made a bet that he could eat four bottles of brandy peaches and drink all the liquor, together with two dozen tumblers of water. He ate the fruit, whisky and finished all the peaches, dropping dead while holding the last peach to his mouth.

The telegraphic convention which is shortly to meet in Rome, is receiving much public attention in Europe. It is said that the only representative from James Anderson, of Great Eastern fame, who is pronounced now by competent persons to be very proficient in the management and construction of telegraph